

# The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos*.

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## Review of the Week.

THE Conference is closed; according to report, next to nothing has been done with respect to Italy; a majority of the British Commons has affirmed the first reading of a bill for disposing Maynooth; a majority of the same respectable House, leaving a minority of less than forty members, has refused to assemble for the purpose of discussing Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY'S practical measures for extending the suffrage and improving the electoral body; the City is organising a vigorous opposition to the bill for "reforming" it; and while the world is thus going on, military officers are exposing each other and our military system before the Crimean Commissioners at Chelsea Hospital; and Convocation is talking about the rotten parts in our Church system, just loud enough to be overheard, and feebly enough to settle nothing.

The members of the House of Commons, or the major part thereof, so far defer to necessity as to make speeches at elections and canvass the electors; but they have so little unity of feeling with the people, that they have no care whatever to fulfil the general wish. They do not desire to give the great body of the population any share in the electoral franchise; they are so totally indifferent, that they will not muster for the purpose of debating the subject; and yet the House is become so impotent for any useful purpose that it can be swayed about by the very men that it despises.

The events of the week fully justify this expression. All the questions that have been brought before the House have been settled by individuals, and the vote has been passed on personal or party calculations, not at all upon the public interests. The very subject of the franchise was one case; Maynooth was another. What was the question at issue here? The public in Ireland is taxed, as it is in this country, for the maintenance of religious establishments; it is however there, as it is not here, taxed for the maintenance of establishments which do not represent the religious feelings of the country. Ireland maintains a Protestant Church, and the Roman Catholics have to

pay for it. A very small proportion of the public money has been allowed to Maynooth annually. Now, why was Maynooth established at all? Because previously the priests sought their education at St. Omer, at Rome, or in other places on the continent—and it was thought better for English policy, since they must be educated, that it should be in their own country. The results have been somewhat more to nationalise the priesthood of Ireland, and somewhat perhaps to diminish the scale of their attainments and of their social cultivation. Having enticed the priests home, it is now proposed to abolish the College, to retract the only portion of the money given back to the Papists who pay so much for Protestant churches, and to mingle injustice with bad faith. Sir ROBERT PEELE converted the annual grant into a permanent endowment for two reasons—partly to remove every excuse for not rendering the College more respectable in its management; and partly to prevent the annual bickering over the sectarian question. Mr. SPOONER proposes to upset this arrangement, and the House affirmed his proposition by three strong divisions—for going into committee—stopping in committee and bringing in his Bill—the last by 159 to 142. But all the considerations which we have mentioned were nothing to the point with the House of Commons: the reasons to persuade them were different. Some of the members had got their seats on the promise of voting against Maynooth and their consciences; others were going to the Opera that evening, having no care for reconciliation between the different creeds of the population; others stopped away in order that the responsible Government might be involved in the defeat consequent on SPOONER'S success. It is on petty grounds such as these that our respectable House of Commons decides most important public questions: it lends itself in turn to the public men that use it.

The subject of Ministers' money came next. What is this? It is an impost on the householders of eight or nine Irish towns, Dublin included, for the maintenance of Protestant churches, principally of the Establishment, though in the north un-established Protestant churches share the pro-

ceeds. Sir JOHN YOUNG, when he was Secretary for Ireland, attempted to amend this real grievance by exempting houses under £10, which form only one-fifth part of the number, and letting the municipality collect the tax. The municipalities decline, and there is a dead lock; yet the honest House of Commons refuses to discontinue this impost, although it has voted for discontinuing the Maynooth grant.

The exposure at Chelsea Hospital is indeed characteristic of the country. A board of General officers and other distinguished persons sit as judges. They scarcely know how to conduct the inquiry. The Judge Advocate-General, a most amiable gentleman, much esteemed, allows the conduct of the scrutiny to escape from his hands; and the judicial inquiry has sunk to protracted altercation between the witnesses. In the course of this altercation, the most extraordinary facts come out. Lord LUCAN, the chief officer of cavalry, permitted horses to perish at the rate of sixty-eight per cent.; he brings forward his own witnesses to show that he used all possible assiduity; they do prove that he flustered himself, not that he did anything for the salvation of the horses. One gentleman he finds to give him a testimony on every conceivable point; and, if Court favour should make the high-born Lord LUCAN Commander-in-Chief, does not everybody know where deserving RICHARD AIREY will be? While this drama is going on, idlers of all classes loiter about the Court; and ladies who attend daily, sit doing their crochet work, in order "not to be idle."

The plot thickens; still more interesting and critical debates are coming on—notably Mr. WHITESIDE'S motion on the siege of Kars; and the officials begin to talk of "dissolution." But what can they dissolve about—upon what can they "go to the country?"

If the people had any real Tribune, they should now support him in exacting from ministers a complete account of the proceedings in the Conference. We know that they have been interesting; we want to know what has been omitted, what suppressed; how our own Government stands with reference to the others. It is quite evident that the Plenipotentiaries of Russia have been ex-

exercising the customary guile of that Government—that they have been “doing the polite” right and left; and perhaps, in deference to that politeness, our Plenipotentiaries have waived some things by which they ought to have stood. Austria has promised to evacuate the Principalities on the ratification of the treaty, and we wait to see her do so; but if she should evacuate the Turkish Principalities, she has occupied the Italian—a gross breach of public law and good faith than her delay on the Danube. This ostensibly is to maintain order in the Italian duchies, but it is manifestly an act of hostility against Piedmont. Our Government has formerly encouraged Italy and then left her in the lurch: how does the case stand now?

The same inquiry has to be made with reference to the United States. The papers are promised as soon as they shall be completed, which is not yet the case. In the meanwhile, at the Mansion-house dinner, where Mr. DALLAS acknowledged the courtesy of the Lord Mayor and City public—where he found Lord STANLEY to speak to him on behalf of the British House of Lords, the American Minister reciprocated the compliments, but made a remarkable reservation in his speech. Animated by a friendly spirit, “anxious for the restoration of the most harmonious friendliness of relations, if I fail,” said Mr. DALLAS,—“and I may fail—it will be because of some inexorable overruling State policy, or some foregone conclusion not to be undone by uniform, steady, persevering, frank, and honourable conciliation.” In that sentence Mr. DALLAS spoke truly; but what the British public is concerned in is to know how the facts stand.

The seizure of a slave ship, the *Falmouth*, in the port of New York, is a proof of good faith on the part of the United States Government which we are bound to recognise, but which we are bound to say is not singular. Whenever distinctive evidence of fitting out slave vessels has been laid before the Executive of the United States, the proper officers have been ordered to arrest the vessel, as in this instance. We in fact pass a slight upon the United States when we acknowledge acts of this kind with too much emphasis.

Lord DALHOUSIE is coming back from India, where he has attained a success which might be a lesson for the *faineantise* of public men at home. Although he has not been a popularity-hunter, nor courted the high society of Calcutta, he departed amidst the strongest evidences of affection as well as esteem from all classes. And why? He is reproached as an annexationist, somewhat arbitrary in his policy and somewhat austere, extending the limits of our Indian Empire, and ruling with a strong hand. He did not fall into routine, he did not content himself with bit by bit reform. He annexed the Sikh territory, punished Burmah by annexing Pegu, confiscated Oude—all points that may be questioned. He has assisted in beginning reforms calculated to subvert the whole system of India. Public duty may have sustained him; but ambition must have been his impulse: he wanted to make to himself a great name. He has made himself a great name; and in achieving renown for himself, he has done immense service to India. We want such a man at home. He is coming back; and if not broken down by exertion and the climate, even he may still raise up a better standard for public action in this country.

The cause that gets on best at home still appears to be the criminal interest. The women's meeting at Leicester, to support certain amendments of the law which would give women greater independence in regard to property, ended with a declaration against Mr. DILWYN's Bill for flogging husbands that beat their wives. It is the old story from *Molière's Medecin Malgré Lui*, where the wife fires up as soon as the husband that has beaten her is threatened with retribution. If a

wife-beater is taken to task, he still finds his best protection at home.

The intelligent population of Darlington has been giving a new judgment in the WOOLER case. Dr. JACKSON, the attendant on Mrs. WOOLER at her death, demanded to be paid for his services. We remember what those services were. Mr. WOOLER refused to acknowledge that the first attendant on Mrs. WOOLER had done his duty and refused therefore to pay. The Doctor brings his action; in Court it is shown that Dr. JACKSON is only physician under a Bavarian diploma obtained without residence; that he is not what he previously professed to be, a surgeon; that he is only an apothecary. He admitted that he might have made mistakes in his prescriptions; he admitted that he long suspected poison in Mrs. WOOLER's case, but did not avow his suspicions or act upon them. Everybody knows that Mrs. WOOLER was poisoned, nobody knows how the poison got there; but there was not a man in the world so responsible for finding out the truth, obtaining all means of finding out the truth, and acting upon it as Mr. JACKSON. Everybody knows that Mrs. WOOLER was poisoned; there was no proof that her husband administered the poison. The local jury, however, awarded to Mr. JACKSON his money, and the local public cheered every point that told against the husband. Certainly we have not got to the end of the WOOLER case yet.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, on Wednesday, applied in the Court of Queen's Bench (under the powers of the act just passed) for an order for trying the case of William Palmer at the next sessions of that court. Lord Campbell gave permission to the Attorney-General to take a rule to show cause. Mr. Gray then applied on behalf of the same prisoner for a copy of Dr. Taylor's statement with respect to the analyses of the contents of the stomachs of John Parsons Cook and Ann Palmer. This was refused. Another request—that the witnesses for the defence might have leave to inspect a certain part of the body of Ann Palmer, called the ovary—was granted.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—A memorial from the Thames Embankment Company has been presented to the Metropolitan Board of Works, calling attention to their scheme for embanking the Thames from Westminster-bridge to Southwark-bridge, constructing a public road, carried on viaducts, between Whitehall-place and Chatham-place, Blackfriars, and laying down a railway from Queenhithe to Manchester-buildings, adjoining Westminster-bridge, with an extension line to the Greycoat Hospital, Victoria-street, there to join the “Westminster Terminus” Railway. After some discussion, it was resolved by a small majority to refer the memorial to the Committee on Works and Improvements.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—An inquest has been held at Bebbington, a village near Birkenhead, on the body of Frances Mary Fielden, second daughter of the Rev. R. M. Fielden, rector of the parish, who died from the effects of a wineglassful of sulphate of zinc, self-administered, in mistake for fluid magnesia. A verdict of “Accidental Death” was returned.

THE REV. G. C. GORHAM AND HIS PARISHIONERS.—Some disagreeable bickering has recently arisen between Mr. Gorham and a portion of his parishioners at Bamford - Speke, Devonshire. Mr. Gorham himself, in a communication to the *Times*, in answer to a previous account, says that the dimensions have been solely created by an insignificant section, about seven in number, who have withheld their incumbent's tithe rent-charge, with the avowed intention of forcing him to take legal proceedings, and thus render himself unpopular. On Easter-even, Mr. Gorham was required to sign a certain offensive, if not illegal, notice. He refused, and demanded that the churchwarden who brought the document should withdraw it. So far from this being done, the notice was posted up. Some argument ensued; and Mr. Gorham, though he asserts that he used no irritating language, received a notice of prosecution for “brawling,” unless he would “arrange the matter out of court.” Mr. Gorham replied that he was quite prepared to defend himself, and has since heard no more of “the idle threat.”

BOILER EXPLOSION AT GLASGOW.—A boiler used at the Clyde Grain Mills, Commercial-road, Glasgow, exploded on the evening of Friday week. The boiler-house was blown to atoms; some of the adjoining buildings were injured; two men and a horse were blown across the road, and buried in ruins; and five lives were lost.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.—Wall and Carr, two men condemned at Liverpool to be hanged for the murder of a seaman by strangulation, have had their sentence commuted to transportation for life.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—The health of the Bishop of Norwich has been slowly improving for some time past. It is now so far re-established that he proposes to hold a general ordination, and also a confirmation, during the ensuing month.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, April 14th.

THE FIRE BRIGADE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. LORD REDDESDALE presented to the HOUSE OF LORDS the report of the Library Committee on the donation of the law books of the late Lord Truro. He subsequently apprised their Lordships that the whole of the fire brigade attached to the building had been discharged without any notice to the officers of the House, and the duties of the firemen made over to the police. Lord Reddesdale thought the change objectionable, as the police, being frequently changed, could not acquire the same facility in managing the mains, &c., as the firemen, who have the advantage of long and continuous experience.—Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY promised that he would cause inquiries to be made into the matter.

TORTURE IN MADRAS.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE moved four resolutions, condemning the infliction of torture to collect the revenue in the Presidency of Madras, and pledging the House to adopt the speediest and most effectual measures in its power to suppress the practice. These resolutions were supported by extracts from the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject, which showed that torture is frequently inflicted, sometimes to the extent of death, resulting from the prolonged agony. This tyranny, though exercised by the native police, is tacitly permitted by the European officers, whom, therefore, Lord Albemarle could not acquit of participation. The evil, he thought, lies in over-assessment in connexion with the land-tax. Let them reduce that assessment; but reduction alone would do nothing. There must be no annual assessment, but a fixed and determined land-tax, settled for a long period, with a condition that, when an alteration takes place, it should be a fixed and determined one—say, of five or ten per cent. But, in the meanwhile, the honour of the country, as well as the cause of humanity, require that a stop should be put to the crying evil of torture as it now exists in British India.—The Duke of ARGYLL expressed the feeling of horror with which the Government view the practice denounced by Lord Albemarle. That practice had not been countenanced by the Government; and he believed the Indian Government had been ignorant of its existence, for it was only to be found in localities remote from the stations where the European officials reside. The system had not originated with us, but with the native dominion which preceded us; and the natives were not shocked by its employment, but, on the contrary, conceived that it was necessary. He would propose some alterations in the resolutions, to which he hoped the noble Earl would consent. In the first place, he thought it important that the whole facts should be stated, and should therefore propose the insertion of words, to the effect that the practice had not grown up under the Indian Government; and, secondly, that it is wholly inimical to our laws and customs. He would also indicate the opinion of the House, that the awards against native officers, in case of conviction, are often insufficient. He would next strike out of the declaratory part of the resolutions the assertion that torture is still practised by legal officers of the Government in the realisation of the revenue and the administration of the criminal law throughout twenty provinces. In the second resolution, he would insert words showing that the practice, although existing, is illegal. For the remaining two he would substitute—if the noble Earl would permit him—words to the effect that that House viewed with great regret and disapprobation the very inadequate punishment awarded to the perpetrators of these crimes, and that it relied on the zeal and exertions of the Government both in this country and in India to extirpate a practice which is derogatory to the Government, and odious to the feelings of the people of England.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said that he could not acquit the East India Company of participation in the iniquity complained of. The Governors sent out from England were probably ignorant of the fact; but the East India Company was not so, yet it wilfully and disgracefully concealed its knowledge. Had there not been a double responsibility in Indian affairs, the Home Government would long ago have been compelled to interfere. But at the bottom of the whole matter was the question of money. If the Indian Government had proper officers to collect the revenue, and a proper police, the subject of complaint which then occupied their Lordships' attention could never have arisen.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that, during the whole of his official connexion with India, he was utterly ignorant of the existence of such a practice, and he considered it a reproach to the local officers that they did not make the fact known to the heads of the Government. The officials ought to spend six months every year in passing through the country, and becoming acquainted with the real condition of the people.—Lord MONTAGUE believed the practice existed in other presidencies besides Madras.—Some further remarks having been offered by the Earl HARROWBY (who, while denouncing the



system wished the House to remember that it is easy to abolish at once the evil practices of a vast conquered territory like India, and by Lord CONOLLETON (who insisted that nothing would satisfy the Indian mind but the separation of the police and the revenue department), the resolutions, as amended, were agreed to.

#### THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in reply to Mr. BAILLIE, Lord PALMERSTON said the answer to be made to the last communication received from the United States' Government required to be very carefully prepared, that the absence of Lord Clarendon had caused an unavoidable delay, but that the answer was in preparation, and in the course of this week would be communicated to Mr. Dallas; so that he might say that in the early part of next week the Government would be in a condition to submit to the House the whole of the correspondence.—Mr. BAILLIE said he should postpone his motion (which stood for that evening) condemnatory of the course taken by the Ministers of the crown in the employment of agents to enlist the citizens of foreign powers into the service of her Majesty, in defiance of the laws of those countries.—Sir DE LACY EVANS likewise postponed his amendment to that motion.

#### SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply. Some of the votes, as usual, excited considerable discussion. On the vote of £24,728, for the colonial establishments, being proposed, Mr. WILLIAMS insisted upon the justice of making the colonies defray the salaries of their governors. He moved that the amount of the vote should be reduced by the amount of the incomes designed for the governors of West Australia and Jamaica.—In connexion with the same vote, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON complained that there was an omission in the estimates of the salary of the Bishop of New Zealand. He had conceived that an income of £600 a-year had been guaranteed to him; but it had disappeared for the last two or three years. From some observations by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, it would seem that Sir John Pakington, when Colonial Secretary, had promised that the vote should not again appear on the estimates, on the calculation of that the colonial legislature would provide the requisite sum; but this was denied by Sir JOHN, who conceived that the country is bound in honour to pay the Bishop's salary.—Strangers were then ordered to withdraw; and some amusement was caused by the difficulty which Mr. WILLIAMS appeared to experience in finding a second teller. Mr. HADFIELD ultimately volunteered his services, and the division was then taken, when there appeared—For Mr. WILLIAMS's amendment, 3: Against it, 269—266. This result was greeted with loud laughter. Mr. WILLIAMS's three supporters were Messrs. TITE, PELLATT, and SCOBELL.—The original vote was then agreed to.

On the vote of £11,050 salaries and contingent expenses of the mixed commissions for suppression of the slave trade, Mr. BIGGS protested against the inconsistency of our attempting to put down slavery on the coast of Africa, and allowing it in Turkey. That was a species of one-sided, hypocritical philanthropy. At present, there are 50,000 slaves in Turkey, most of them Christians. They are brought from Tunis, Kurdistan, and other places, and sold in the market of Constantinople. (Hear, hear.) From a careful perusal of the reports of all travellers, he denied that the boasted civilisation of the Turks is more than skin-deep, whatever might be said by lying French journals. Let the Greeks and the Christians be encouraged in that country, and they would plant another London on the Bosphorus. At present, it is blasted by a people who are scarcely fit to exist, either in Europe or elsewhere. (Hear, hear.)—The vote was agreed to.

The vote of £167,498 for the consular service also excited some debate, Mr. WISE maintaining the necessity of reforming that branch of the public service, which, as at present organised, is obnoxious to heavy charges on account of its inefficiency and extravagance.—Lord PALMERSTON, in the course of some explanations, stated that the Foreign Secretary proposed, in the course of next session, to move for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the whole subject of the consular service.

Mr. BOWEN made some remarks on the vote of £25,000 for defraying the extraordinary disbursements of the embassies and missions abroad. He complained that the attachés at present employed are not sufficiently well educated, and are often entirely ignorant of international law; and he conceived that the pay is not high enough to obtain effective servants.—The vote, however, was agreed to.

On the motion that £146,537 be granted as superannuation and compensation to persons formerly employed in the public service, Mr. WILLIAMS remarked that some of the items in the vote were astounding. One man had been now sixty-five years in receipt of his superannuation allowance. Another person was, in 1817, discharged at a salary of £700 a-year, for bodily infirmity. He wished to know how it was that Sir Alexander Spearman had a superannuation allowance, in addition to his salary as

secretary of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. Mr. WILSON replied that, by a rule of the service, when an officer retires on superannuation, and is afterwards able to return to an office for which he receives an inferior salary, that salary increased to the amount of the former one from the superannuation allowance. Such had been the case with Sir Alexander Spearman.—Considerable discussion ensued on several instances of alleged profligate expenditure in granting superannuation pensions to persons who ought still to be working; and Captain SCOBELL said there were three hundred names on the superannuated list before them, and many of them were as young as thirty-two years of age, but no reason was given why they were not employed otherwise in the public service.—The vote was agreed to, as were several others, and the House resumed.

#### BANKERS' COMPOSITIONS BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill, Mr. GLYN inquired what were the intentions of the Government as to the Bank Act of 1844.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER replied that, if it was the general wish of the House that a Committee should be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Bank Act, no objection would be offered on the part of the Government; but he was not aware that at this period of the session any great progress could be made in the inquiry.—The bill was read a second time.

THE PUBLIC WORKS BILL, and the PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL, were read a third time, and, with some amendments, passed.

Tuesday, April 15th.

The HOUSE OF LORDS met for about half-an-hour, but did not transact any business of importance. They then adjourned till Thursday.

#### THE FOREIGN LEGION.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in answer to Colonel DUNNE, Mr. FREDERICK PEEL said the foreign levies would be disbanded as early as circumstances would allow, and that whatever was promised would be strictly fulfilled. The Foreign Legions had no claim to pensions; but the officers were entitled to gratuities equivalent to three months' pay, and privates to twelve months' pay, at the time of disbanding. They were also entitled to a free passage to their own homes, or to the British North American colonies, or to the Cape.

#### MAYNOOTH.

After the presentation of several petitions, Mr. SPOONER rose to make his annual motion—"That this House do resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of considering the acts for the endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights or interests." He commenced his remarks by saying that he had so frequently addressed the House on this subject, that he felt his inability to introduce any novelty into his present speech; and, indeed, if the House were willing to go at once to a division, he would save their time by immediately entering the lobby. This offer being responded to by a derisive cheer, Mr. Spooner recapitulated the arguments which he had been in the habit of advancing against the grant, and concluded his remarks by exhorting members to act in accordance with their oath, and thus support our Protestant throne, our Protestant Church, and our Protestant institutions.

Mr. BLACK moved, as an amendment, the addition of the following words:—"And, at the same time, to take into consideration the other Parliamentary grants made to religious denominations in Ireland." According to the latest statistics, the population of Ireland consists of—members of the Established Church, 13 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 77 per cent.; other sects, 10 per cent. The minority, represented by the Established Church, enjoy £700,000 of annual revenue; the Roman Catholics have the Maynooth grant, and the other sects have £38,000.—The original motion was supported by Lord BERNARD and Mr. NEWDEGATE, and opposed by Mr. McCANN, Lord CASTLEROSSE, Mr. FAGAN, Mr. WILKINSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DE VERE (who prophesied that the success of the motion would give rise to an agitation in Ireland, the consequences of which would be disastrous), Mr. DRUMMOND (who, though having no wish to say a word in behalf of Maynooth, thought that, if that institution were pulled down, there would be a danger of the Established Church speedily experiencing the same fate), Mr. MEAGHER, Mr. DEASY, Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. KIRK (who assured Mr. Spooner that by the course he was pursuing he was playing into the hands of the greatest enemies of the Established Church), and Lord PALMERSTON.

Mr. ROEBUCK called attention to the fact of Mr. Pitt and Sir Robert Peel having been advocates of this vote, which was originally proposed by a purely Protestant assembly in Ireland. But Mr. Spooner told the House that they were to put aside the prudence of Mr. Pitt, and the experience of Sir Robert Peel, and, following his opinions, to abolish Maynooth. Now, he (Mr. Roebuck) had great faith in Mr. Pitt, and some faith in Sir Robert Peel, but he had no faith whatever in the hon. gentleman the

member for Warwick.—(Laughter.)—Mr. Pitt had, with great judgment, said he would educate the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland under English fostering, and with English money. The result of an adherence to that principle was, that in 1848 the priesthood were on the side of the Government, and thus clearly showed that the teaching at Maynooth is not opposed to the institutions of this country. The priesthood are taught under the dominion of the English people, and they are subject to inquiry; but, if the present grant were taken away, Parliament would deprive itself of any right of interference, and they might teach what they pleased.—Similar views were expressed by Lord PALMERSTON, who felt great regret that the question should again have been brought forward, especially in the bitter spirit which had been displayed by the mover of the motion. He hoped that the House would agree with him in thinking it high time to put an end to irritating polemical discussions.

Mr. SPOONER having replied, the House divided, when there appeared—

For Mr. Black's amendment . . .	21
Against it . . .	253
Majority against . . .	232
For Mr. Spooner's motion . . .	159
Against it . . .	133

Majority in favour . . . 26

This result was hailed with a loud cheer.

The SPEAKER then left the chair, and Mr. NEWDEGATE acted as Chairman of the Committee, in the absence of Mr. FITZROY.—The question being put that the Chairman be requested to ask leave to bring in a bill to carry out the motion, Mr. HUTCHINS moved, as an amendment, that the Chairman report progress and ask leave to sit again.—Lord PALMERSTON advised Mr. Spooner to accept the amendment, as it was the only progress he was likely to make.—Mr. SPOONER declined; and, on a division, the amendment was lost by 154 to 132.—Another amendment to report progress was moved by Mr. D. O'CONNELL; but, at the suggestion of Lord PALMERSTON, it was withdrawn, in order that a division might be taken on the main question, which was afterwards carried by 159 to 143.

The House then resumed, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

The other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 16th.

#### JUSTICES OF PEACE QUALIFICATION BILL.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS went into committee on this bill; but not many clauses were got through, when the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

#### MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND) BILL.

The second reading of this bill was moved by Mr. FAGAN; on which Mr. HAMILTON moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months. The object of the bill he described as being to exempt the owners of houses in certain towns in Ireland from charges which are made for the benefit of the Protestant Church.—Mr. MEAGHER denounced the tax as a remnant of the old penal code, and he considered that, even when viewed simply as an impost, it was unfairly levied.—The bill was supported by Mr. BLACK, Mr. MALL, Mr. WHITESIDE, Mr. MAQUIRE, and Mr. Sergeant O'BRIEN; and opposed by Lord BERNARD, Mr. NAPIER, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the last of whom said he thought Government should either exhaust the means of the law to enforce the tax, and, if the machinery was defective, bring in some amending measure, or should abolish the tax altogether. For himself, however, he could not support the bill then before the House.—On the part of the Government, Mr. HORSMAN said that the difficulties in enforcing the tax had been immensely increased by the act of 1854, misnamed a settlement of the question, but in reality a series of blunders, arising from an attempt to make a small compromise of a great question. He thought, however, it would be premature to abolish the tax. Parliament was bound to see how far the present law could be enforced; but, failing that, Government would introduce some measure that would do justice to all parties.—Mr. FITZGERALD (the new Attorney-General for Ireland, who had just before taken the oath and his seat on his re-election), confessed that he had opposed the act of 1854 because he had thought it would not work. Being the law, however, it should be enforced if possible.

Mr. FAGAN replied, observing that Mr. Hamilton, who moved the amendment, said he would support the bill if he thought the tax was anything but a sham grievance. Did not the hon. gentleman think it was a grievance, an injustice, to tax the Roman Catholics for the support of another religion? Was it not an injustice to levy the tax on a few towns, while those in the north of Ireland, inhabited by Protestants, are exempt? If ministers' money was not a grievance, church-rates were not a grievance nor an injustice.

The second reading was negatived by 201 to 121, and the bill was lost.

**THE EXCHEQUER BILLS (£21,182,700) BILL** was read a third time and passed.

Thursday, April 17th.

#### THE FIRE BRIGADE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord REDESDALE having again called the attention of the HOUSE OF LORDS to the substitution of the police for firemen, Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY explained that the police are being instructed in the duties of the fire brigade, and that they would attend to the safety of the House as in the dockyards.—Lord REDESDALE was not satisfied with this explanation. The change would be very expensive, and would involve great injustice to the firemen. The Duke of SOMERSET took a different view, and thought great advantage would result from having an undivided authority. A fire had occurred eight years ago, when it was found that the cisterns were empty, owing to the whole authority not being under one set of hands.—Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY denied that the expense would be increased; it would be lessened by one-half.—The subject then dropped.

#### THE MILITARY IN CANADA.

In answer to a question from the Earl of ELGIN, Lord PARNBURY stated that an impression which had gone abroad, that a large military force was about to be embarked for the British possessions in North America, was without foundation. It was intended to send there a certain number of regiments returning from the Crimea to replace those which had been withdrawn; but that a very large force was to be despatched to our North American colonies was an unfounded rumour. It had been also stated that great quantities of munitions of war were also on the point of being sent to those colonies. The fact was that during the recent war the colonial depôts had been drawn upon largely for the description of stores, and all that was about to be done was to replace the quantity that had been removed.

#### EDUCATION BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE, in answer to the Bishop of OXFORD, stated that it was not the intention of the Government to press the Education Bill, at least during the present session.

The COMMONS were unable to "make a House."

#### CONVOCATION.

Tuesday, April 16th.

THE two Houses of Convocation met for the despatch of business on Tuesday. In the Upper House, the Prolocutor of the Lower House (Dr. PEACOCK, Dean of Ely) presented a Report, drawn up by a committee appointed at the last meeting of Convocation, on the state of the law affecting the discipline of the clergy, and suggesting various improvements. After some discussion, it was resolved that the Lower House should be directed to re-consider the Report, and to postpone the consideration of the question of final appeal until they had had further communication with the Upper House; but a subsequent message gave permission to proceed with the consideration of the Report.

The Bishop of LICHFIELD presented a petition from some clergymen and laymen of the Church of England, praying that means might be taken for bringing about a restoration of the Wesleyan Methodists with the Established Church.—The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S thought this "an extraordinary petition to emanate from clergymen of the Church of England;" and he denied the serious defects alleged by the petition to exist in that Church.—The Bishop of EXETER thought it would be desirable to bring back the Wesleyans to the Church; but he looked on the progress of Wesleyanism as a proof of the extreme danger of the sin of schism, which ultimately leads to heresy. He "sympathised" with the followers of John Wesley, but he thought it was not a becoming course for the Church to go about begging and imploring "these people" to come in, on account of defects in the episcopal establishment. The Wesleyans were *ipso facto* excommunicated, and, when they became alive to their state, he hoped the Church would not ask anything from them but a Christian acknowledgment that they had been in error, and that they sought to be delivered from it. He thought the Church should be very cautious how they invited "such persons" until they indicated by their own accord a sense of the sin of schism in which they had hitherto been plunged.—It was ultimately agreed that the petition should be ordered to lie on the table; and, after some further conversation, the House adjourned.

In the Lower House, after the reading of the Report on the discipline of the Clergy, and the presentation of several petitions, the clauses of the Report were discussed, and some were agreed to, when the House adjourned till the next day.

Wednesday, April 16th.

The proceedings of the Upper House were, for the most part, of a formal and uninteresting character.

The Lower House was occupied with the re-consideration of the Report on Church discipline, referred back to them on the previous day. The House being unable to get through all its business, asked and obtained leave to sit again to-day.

Dean Milman had previously placed in the hands of the Prolocutor the following notice of motion:—"To propose a petition to the Upper House, praying their Lordships to consider the propriety of presenting an address to her Majesty for the discontinuance of the order requiring the use of the occasional services for the 5th November, the 30th January, and the 29th May."

Thursday, April 17th.

The Report of the committee of the Lower House on the laws affecting the discipline of the Church as amended, was brought by the Prolocutor into the Upper House, and placed in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was afterwards read by the Registrar-General of the province, and, after some discussion, their lordships adjourned.

Previous to this, in the Lower House, the remaining clauses of the Report were discussed and agreed to; and the Prolocutor was requested to appoint a committee to assist him in framing a report on the amended document. The general effect of the measures proposed by the Report, is to provide more stringently for the punishment of offending clergymen by the ecclesiastical authorities. In the case of a clergyman accused of immoral or unseemly conduct, the Bishop is to appoint a commission, consisting of the Vicar-General or Chancellor of the diocese, and a special Commissary, who should have practised as an advocate in Doctors'-commons not less than seven years, or as a barrister not less than ten years; the Archdeacon, and not less than four beneficed clergymen, to be selected out of a panel of not less than twelve in each Archdeaconry, chosen by the clergy at the several places of the Archdeacon's visitation. This Court, having decided on the law and on the facts of the case, is to recommend a sentence to the Bishop, who will pass such sentence as he thinks fit. From this sentence, there is only to be one appeal—viz., to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in which, for the purposes of such an appeal, every Archdeacon, Bishop, and member of the Privy Council, shall have seats. In the case of offences against doctrine, the tribunal is to consist of the Bishop of the diocese, assisted by his vicar-general or chancellor, or by some legal assessor, together with a council, consisting of various church dignitaries; the Bishop to determine the case, and to pass sentence. With respect to these cases, no final appeal was decided on; but, in place of Clause 14, two resolutions by the Archdeacon of Maidstone were, on Wednesday, carried by a large majority, the effect of which was to express the disinclination of the House to admitting any but divines to settle matters of doctrine. The report in its entirety, as amended and adopted by the House, is intended to form the groundwork of a measure to be submitted to Parliament.

The House adjourned to the 25th of August.

#### ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES BETWEEN MASTERS AND WORKMEN.

Committee Room 15, House of Commons, April 15th. Present: (Mr. Mackinnon in the chair), Messrs. Cobbett, Gower, Pellatt, Kinnaird, Urquhart, Wise, Sir Henry Halford, Bart., Lord Goderich, and Lord John Manners.

Mr. W. NEWTON, of the Engineers' Society, was examined. He stated that it was the usual practice of the employers in their trade, when desiring to effect a reduction of wages, or any alteration in the mode of working, never to consult the workmen individually, but to affix a general notice in some part of the works, stating what the masters intended to do for the future. He considered that Boards of Arbitration, as suggested, would be beneficial both to masters and to men, and had no doubt that both parties would be guided by them, as he thought the amount of public opinion brought to bear upon every question submitted to them would be sufficient to cause a general acquiescence to their opinions. The present law is not at all applicable to the case, as it deals only with past contracts, and there is no remedy before the justices of the peace. He had known several cases where the magistrates had sent them before the County Court for settlement; but with respect to future contracts the act was wholly inoperative; and he considered that working men lost much time in going before justices of the peace to have their cases settled. He thought there should be one board for all trades in large towns, and the workmen might be elected out of a number of delegates assembled from the various trades for that purpose. The workmen should be registered; there would be no difficulty except in some domestic trades. The question of dealing with wages should be confined to day work; but, in cases where they had lists of prices, the Boards should have power to enforce the payment of such wages. In a case of general reduction of wages, either party might go to the Board and demand an arbitration, and he could not see but what the other would agree to it; or, in cases where they have a book-list of prices, and either party desires to alter it, in that case they should go before the Board. He could not give a decided opinion as to who should be chairman of these boards, because working men look

with suspicion upon persons appointed by Government. The employers, now, are not easy of access, but would be so if Boards were established. His society has no paid agent, but he believed that Mr. Sydney Smith is now the paid agent of the masters. With respect to the engineers' strike, he stated that the workmen were first consulted upon the abolition of piece-work and systematic overtime, and they were nearly unanimous for its discontinuance; that the men ceased to work overtime on the 31st of December, 1851; that no complaint was urged against this by the London masters until written to by the Lancashire employers, when they agreed that if the men would not withdraw their demands they would close their workshops. On the 5th of January, 1851, a public meeting was held by the men, when it was announced that they were willing to submit the whole of the case to arbitration, and immediately after that a request was made by the council for the masters to receive a deputation upon the subject, which was refused. The masters locked them out on the 10th of January, 1852, upon which day Lord Cranworth's letter was dated, which was an *ex parte* statement, because, although he might have had the documents of both sides, he was not seen or spoken to by any of the men. They had no objection to casual overtime, but they had a decided objection against systematic overtime. There was a Mutual Improvement Society established in Greenwich some time ago, but the members of it were obliged to give it up on account of their being compelled to work all hours, and very often on Sunday. They had nothing to complain of about wages.

Mr. JOHN HOUSEN, silk weaver, of Spitalfields, gave a history of the various strikes in their trade. He stated that they had waited upon the Lords of the Privy Council for Trade on many occasions, to induce them to establish Local Boards of Trade, but without effect. In 1849 a plan was drawn up in the shape of a bill, containing a large number of clauses to meet the case, and was submitted to the country. There is a great deal of competition amongst the masters, and we complain that they do not all pay alike, but he does not complain of French competition. The looms, worth from 15s. to £1 10s. each, are principally our own. Some time ago, there were as many as 25,000 silk-weavers in London, now there are not more than 7,000 or 8,000, and their average wages vary from 6s., 7s. to 10s. per week, the majority of whom work on Sundays to eke out a living. They principally reside in the back streets. Wages have been going down since 1824, but he considered that France has had no effect upon them.

Mr. FOSTER, a manufacturer from Yorkshire, who was examined on a previous day, was recalled, and stated that he was of opinion that in cases of strike the Home Office should send down a Commissioner to inquire into the particulars, and report to the Secretary of State. He thought that would have a beneficial effect, but he would not give them any power beyond that. He considered that, if Parliament repealed the words of the act, "if both parties agreed," they could not carry on their manufacture.

Mr. WILSON, Managing Director of Price's Patent Candle Company, stated that they make candles from palm-oil and coconut oil, and employ about 200 or 300 hands. He had not studied the question of arbitration, nor did he understand the question before the Committee. They had never had the question of a strike brought before them in their own factory. If there is a dispute, the men speak to the foreman, the foreman speaks to the managing director, and there is an end of it. He thought that if the masters were to propose a reduction of wages to the men to-morrow, they would all hold up their hands for it.

Mr. GEORGE FERDINANDO, silk weaver, spoke in favour of Boards of Arbitration, and thought they should have power to fix a minimum of wages. During the time of the Spitalfields Acts, which they looked upon as their Magna Charta, they were all well off; but no sooner were they repealed than they became worse; but thinks that if they were re-enacted they would have no work at all. Under the present Arbitration Act, men have to wait, in some instances, seven or eight weeks before their cases can be decided, and they get their money. The mode of working it is—the men send in three names, the masters three, and the magistrates appoint one from each, who receive evidence; but he must own that the City Aldermen do business much quicker. He considered that the Board should settle the wages, and every man be bound to work by it, as he believed a minimum of wages would bring back the trade, and it is generally desired by all workmen.

The Committee then adjourned.

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

##### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

A MEETING, convened by the General Association for the Australian Colonies, was held at the London Tavern on Monday evening, to consider the best means for ensuring the immediate re-establishment of our steam postal relations with Australia. The Lord Mayor presided, and, after a few introductory words,



pointing out the great importance of the question, introduced Mr. Wentworth, a colonist in New South Wales, who said he had passed the greater part of his life in Australia, and could conscientiously aver that one feeling of indignation and disgust prevails throughout the colonies at the want of proper steam communication with the mother country. He complained that when, after an interval of six years from the first promise, steam communication was commenced in 1852, the service was split up between two companies—the General Screw, and the Peninsular and Oriental; that the service was inefficient, and the speed not equal to what was promised or what might have been performed; that, on the breaking out of the war, the ships were taken away, on the pretext that they were wanted for transporting the troops and material, though to his (Mr. Wentworth's) own knowledge, one of them was immediately sent into the opium trade with China, and he had heard of others being similarly employed; that it was decided, about that time, to carry on the steam communication with China twice a month, and to drop the Australian service altogether; and that it is now proposed to make the colonies pay half the expense of the communication with the mother country—a system not carried out with any of the other dependencies, excepting the East Indies, and not fair, because the parent state benefits more than the colony. He concluded by moving a resolution condemnatory of the present state of the postal communication with Australia. The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Ravenshaw, it was put and carried unanimously.

The next speaker was the Earl of Hardwicke, who urged upon the meeting the necessity of at once pressing the Government to abandon their intention of consulting the colonies before settling the question. The consumption of British produce by the colonies, and especially Australia, he showed to be immensely larger than that of foreign countries. With regard to route, he should recommend that the Mauritius be first taken, with the ultimate view of establishing some necessary facilities at Diego Garcia, and that the ships should pass King George's Sound to Melbourne, and then deliver the mails, leaving the colonists themselves to distribute those mails. Lord Hardwicke concluded by moving that it is expedient that immediate steps be taken to establish a steam postal service suitable to the vast commerce and growing importance of Australia. Mr. Ker Seymour, M.P., seconded the resolution; which was adopted without any opposition.

Lord Stanley then addressed the meeting. He thought there had been culpable carelessness on the part of those in power in a matter deeply affecting the interests of an important portion of the empire. Our exports to China, with its 300,000,000 of population, are just one-sixteenth of those to Australia with its 700,000 people; yet China had been favoured at the expense of our colonists in the south. He would only ask whether, if preparations had been commenced earlier, the whole of the routes would not have been supplied without interruption. He would not ask how many steamers were lying idle in the harbours of Balaklava and Constantinople when the suppression of this postal communication with Australia took place. (A laugh.) At that time, the Duke of Newcastle—and he wished to speak of him with all courtesy as a gentleman eminently fitted for private life (a laugh)—was in office; and it was rather remarkable that at that time, when every order that emanated from that department of the public service went to the wrong person or the wrong place, and when every act was either left undone, or, if done, was done six months after it was directed to be put in force (a laugh), the one act that was well and effectually done was that of stopping the Australian postal service. (Hear, hear.) In a moment of emergency the Government might require the services of every steam-vessel on which they could lay hands; but the war, though it lasted but two years, might have lasted ten, and during its continuance no step was taken for replacing that which in a moment of temporary exigency they had taken away (hear, hear);—a fact which could only be explained by a reference to that inveterate habit of politicians of the old school of giving a disproportionate share of attention to questions affecting foreign courts or questions of diplomacy, and overlooking the more important interests of the British colonies. (Hear, hear.) Governments, moreover, had always been too much in the habit of acting towards colonists as though they were negotiating with a hostile people, instead of dealing with them as friends and fellow countrymen. The principle of self-government is not much a fashion at the present period of the world; but self-government had been the wholesome characteristic of the English race; and they might depend upon it that every English colonist who locates himself in any of our distant dependencies, and every acre of land that he reclaims from the wilderness and waste, will be a guarantee to Europe for the recognition of that principle and for the ultimate triumph throughout the whole of the English dominions of free speech, free thought, and free action. (Loud cheers.)—The noble Lord then moved a resolution to

the effect that it appeared to that meeting that, provided the usual postal speed of ten knots, or nautical miles, an hour could be attained, the transit of letters between London and Melbourne might be easily effected in forty-four days.

This resolution, with an addition, insisting on the necessity of adopting the shortest route, was passed with scarcely a dissentient voice; and, after a few more observations from various speakers, the meeting broke up.

#### THE CITY ON THE CORPORATION REFORM BILL.

A "Common Hall" was held on Tuesday for the purpose of considering the provisions of the Government measure for the reform of the Corporation. The Lord Mayor presided, and Mr. J. Lawrence—after a speech in which he denounced Sir George Grey as having exhibited in the bill the "moderation" of the border plunderer, the pickpocket, and the house-breaker, and accused him either of uttering deliberate falsehood, or of being deficient in common understanding—moved the following resolution:—"That the bill lately introduced into the House of Commons purporting to be for the better regulation of the Corporation of the city of London, although professing to abolish such customs and privileges as injuriously affect trade, ignores the whole body of the livery, is destructive of its privileges, extinguishes its municipal existence, and is otherwise subversive of the ancient rights, properties, and liberties of the Corporation, and that this Common Hall determines to give the most earnest opposition to the passing of such bill." (Cheers.)

Mr. Finden seconded the resolution, which was opposed by Mr. Bennoch, who, while acknowledging that "the history of the Corporation of London is the history of civilisation and of liberty all over the world," asserted that it had fallen into partial decay, and maintained that the Government bill only undertakes to effect that reform which the city had been vainly endeavouring to inaugurate for the last twenty years. "It does not," said Mr. Bennett, "destroy a single privilege enjoyed by the livery, and actually extends privileges to others of the citizens." He called attention to that "gigantic piece of extravagance," the spending of £120,000 for the administration of the city affairs, with a population of only 128,000. His only objection to the measure was that it was too moderate; and he therefore moved an amendment pledging the Common Hall to support the bill. Mr. Bennoch's remarks were received with great uproar, and the Lord Mayor was obliged to request for him a patient hearing. Mr. Alderman Sydney and Mr. Clark spoke in favour of the original motion, contending that the bill possesses a dangerous centralising tendency.—The amendment was then negatived almost unanimously, only three hands being held up in its favour. The first resolution, and others of a similar character, were afterwards adopted; and a petition to Parliament against the bill was agreed to.

#### THE PEACE.

THE *Moniteur* announces that the Congress of Paris has terminated its labours. The closing sitting was held on Wednesday at the hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. After the signing of the Treaty, the Plenipotentiaries had still to occupy themselves with different questions of a nature to consolidate and complete the work of peace. The ratifications will be exchanged at the end of the month. Immediately after the promulgation of the general Treaty, the protocols will be published, and will make known the labours of the Congress in their detail.

A telegraphic despatch from the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states:—"One of the most important conditions in the Treaty of Peace is that the forts on the Circassian coast of the Black Sea are not to be rebuilt. In short, the *status quo* on the coasts of the Black Sea is to be maintained. This is authentic."

#### THE CRIMEAN BOARD OF INQUIRY.

##### LORD LUCAN'S CASE.

THE Board reassembled on Saturday, and the first witness examined was Colonel Low, of the 4th Light Dragoons. He stated that he was perfectly possible that materials might have been got from Constantinople to erect stables within three or four weeks; and that he did not know what circumstances prevented this being done. The stabling for his regiment was not completed till the end of February or the beginning of March, at which time he had only thirty-nine horses alive out of one hundred and thirty, or one hundred and fifty, in November. In answer to a question from Colonel Tulloch, as to whether, provided that sail-cloth could have been obtained from Constantinople, it would have been an advantageous mode of getting the horses under shelter till more permanent stabling could have been erected, Colonel Low replied that, in his opinion, if such a thing had

taken place, it would have been a great advantage. Lord Lucan, he added, frequently visited the camp of his regiment, looked at the works which had been done, and made inquiries.

The next witness, Major-General Beaton, was of opinion that it was impracticable to erect shelter for the horses in the autumn and early winter, because of the uncertainty as to their removal to a new position. He would not have placed his horses under canvas on the plateau, as the first gale of wind might have blown down the canvas and injured the animals.—Colonel Griffiths, being recalled, said that, to the best of his recollection, the average number of men available by him for putting up shelter, during November and January, was about seventy. The reason why he did not dig a drain about his horses, as he had suggested on a previous day, was that he was uncertain how long he was to occupy his then position.—Mr. Rawlinson, civil engineer, gave testimony at some length with respect to the nature of the ground about Kadikoi, and remarked:—"I cannot say whether there was a want of promptitude and ingenuity in the cavalry in providing temporary shelter for their horses, even if sail-cloth were obtainable, as I do not know what were the exigencies of military men on service before the enemy; but, speaking as a civilian, I feel certain that no railway contractor or person having to do with horses would, if placed on the same ground, have lost one-twentieth of the time in providing the necessary shelter." Having referred to the French and Sardinian armies, and being asked by Lord Lucan whether the Sardinian army had any field duties to perform on its arrival, and at what season of the year it arrived, Mr. Rawlinson answered:—"I don't remember the date of arrival of the Sardinian troops. I saw them arrive, and I saw the ground they occupied two days after they had taken it up. As soon as they occupied the ground, they set men to work to mend the roads, with which we had never meddled, and also to make drains and to search for springs; and within a week, as far as I could learn, the Sardinian army was comfortably settled—the officers in small bell tents, in the tents *d'abri*, or under temporary covering formed of the brittle timber of the district. The same kind of covering had been thrown over their horses."

Mr. Bracebridge, who had been in connexion with the army in the East for ten months, said he thought that shelter formed of spars and sail-cloth might have been erected at Kadikoi and on the plateau. One hundred and five topails are necessary to cover two thousand horses; and he thought that double that number could have been procured at Constantinople. It would have taken a transport thirty hours to go from Balaklava to Constantinople, thirty hours to load, and thirty hours to return; so that the canvas might have been procured in ninety hours. He thought that, if money were no object, carpenters and materials to almost any extent might also have been obtained from Constantinople in a few days. (He afterwards admitted, in answer to Lord Lucan, that about sixteen English carpenters were sent to Constantinople for the repair and construction of hospitals and barracks at Scutari.) With regard to the subject of food for horses, he had heard at Scutari that linseed given with barley prevented the scorbatic effects arising from barley being given alone to the horses, and he believed that linseed might have been obtained to any extent at Constantinople. To a question from Colonel Tulloch, who asked whether ingenuity was exercised by the cavalry in providing shelter for their horses, Mr. Bracebridge replied:—"The only ingenuity I saw was as to certain trenches made by the Sardinians for the protection of their horses."

Major-General Sir Richard Airey was then examined. He said that, about the 8th and 12th of November, he issued orders to Lord Lucan to provide shelter for his horses; and, in answer to Colonel Tulloch, he stated that "generally," when orders are issued from so high an authority, it is supposed that the officer to whom they are addressed has the means to obey them. He agreed with some of the previous witnesses in thinking that the uncertainty as to position prevented the speedy erection of stabling for the horses. After some further statements, of a technical nature, the testimony of Sir Richard was interrupted by the rising of the *Pourl*.

On the reassembling of the Board on Monday, the examination of General Airey was continued, and Colonel Tulloch asked:—"Were not written queries addressed to you by the Commissioners after leaving Balaklava, calling for explanation as to what was done regarding shelter for the cavalry, and is not this your answer to one of them?"—"I, however, obtained all the planking and timber necessary from Sinope and Constantinople, and procured the assistance of 200 Turkish troops from Rustem Pasha, who encamped within the cavalry lines, for the purpose of constructing huts for men and horses of the cavalry, and an engineer officer was placed at the disposal of the Earl of Lucan on the 12th of November, 1854, to superintend the work."—"Yes, that is my answer to the question put to me; but I should like to say that I

replied to that question specifically, and my reply is easily explained. It refers not only to that particular date, the 12th of November, but to the general measures adopted for the shelter of cavalry when it was known that we were going to winter in the Crimea." Considerable discussion between Colonel Tulloch and General Airey then ensued with respect to this discrepancy; and the latter added:—"The circumstances stated in my reply go over the whole period after it was ascertained that the cavalry were to winter in the Crimea, and in that reply to the Commissioners I have stated generally what was done for the shelter of the cavalry after it was so decided. If, however, you look to the very last answer I gave to the Commissioners, you will find I expressed my regret that their indisposition prevented them from examining me personally. From the great amount of business which devolved on the Quartermaster-General, I was obliged to make the most of my time and answer as rapidly as I could their general questions." Being asked why he did not explain this to the Commissioner, he answered:—"I really did not imagine that the object of the Commissioners was anything but to get general information on general subjects. The time of the Quartermaster-General of an army in the field is not his own for five minutes at a time, either day or night. I was extremely pressed; and, as I say, not imagining that this inquiry was to take any particular direction beyond obtaining general information, I gave a general answer to the Commissioners' questions." He admitted that several weeks passed before he could reply to the written questions of the Commissioners; and that at length he did so in consequence of a telegraphic despatch from Lord Panmure. He "had no notion of the leaning of the Commissioners and of their intention to implicate any one." "Did not the Commissioners personally attend at your head quarters on three successive days?" asked Colonel Tulloch; to which General Airey replied, "As no personal examination took place, that attendance was null and void as to information." This, it appeared, was owing to the General being unable, from press of business, to see the Commissioners. He further stated that he "thought it was an error" that the Commissioners did not go into further evidence on the spot. "The greatest proof that further evidence could have been taken is that here you are every moment eliciting additional information—If more specific information had been required from him, the Commissioners knew where to find him, both in the Crimea and at London." He thought Lord Lucan had done the best he could, considering the great scarcity of labour, and that no blame was attachable to any one. To have made canvas stabling on the plateau would, in his opinion, have been injudicious; and, as regarded the suggestions of Mr. Bracebridge, "with the utmost respect for that gentleman, he did not think his evidence worth anything," as he was a civilian, and did not arrive in the Crimea until May, 1855.

Some further particulars having been given in, the Board adjourned till Wednesday. On that day, the examination of Sir Richard Airey was resumed, but no further particulars of importance were elicited. Colonel Gordon was then called, but his evidence was brief. He said he remembered that the Commissioners had made a note that Lord Lucan had been directed to erect stables on the 12th of November, and that an engineer officer was placed at his disposal for the purpose. No information was given to the Commissioners that this order had never been carried out, because they had not asked for it. (A laugh.) No explanation was offered that, although the order was given on the 12th of November, the ground was not broken until the middle of the following month, in consequence of the want of tools, of materials, and of labour. The next witness was Colonel Yorke, who explained that, although a return dated October 1st, 1854, and signed by the Colonel, professed to show the strength of the horses at Balaklava on that day, it was not signed by him until some days after the 1st, and the portion of the Dragoons he commanded did not arrive till the 5th, though they were included in the return dated on the 1st.

Lord Lucan was then examined by Colonel Tulloch. He asserted that the returns of several officers with respect to the cavalry were incorrect. With respect to a charge of "maliginity" made against the Commissioners by Lord Lucan, his Lordship said, in answer to a question, "I suppose the object of this examination is to show that there was no 'maliginity' on the part of the Commissioners. I am glad to have this opportunity of saying, if it is necessary to do so, that I regret having asserted anything of the sort; but I must add this, that I was led to conceive so from the ambiguity which those gentlemen showed in drawing up the report, and the extraordinary inaccuracy of their figures." He subsequently observed:—"Having read the instructions to the Commissioners most carefully and repeatedly, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the object of the instructions was to confine the inquiry into commissariat supplies, and that you very much ex-

ceeded your duty when you went beyond it." (Laughter.) A few more questions and answers concluded the examination for that day.

On Thursday, Mr. Commissary-General Filder was examined, and, having expressed his anxiety to make a short statement in connexion with some observations made on a previous day by Lord Lucan, entered into various details to prove that he had done his utmost to supply the horses with forage. Lord Lucan, on the other hand, asserted that there was a deficiency, but he admitted that Mr. Filder did not seem to be blameable. He thought the Admiralty, and not Mr. Filder, was to blame for the delay and confusion at Balaklava. Still, it certainly appeared from the statement of Mr. Filder that the reduced allowance of rations in the Crimea received the sanction of Lord Raglan; but, nevertheless, Lord Raglan had told him (Lord Lucan) that Mr. Filder had made the reduction without his consent. Mr. Filder admitted that there was a difference between the amount of rations delivered and that demanded, and acknowledged as received; but this was exceptional. Some letters written by himself were put in by Lord Lucan, to show that he repeatedly called the attention of the Quartermaster-General to the want of forage.

A conversation then ensued between Lord Lucan and Colonel Tulloch, in the course of which the latter stated that he had received a letter from the War Office expressing the satisfaction of the Government with the Commissioners' report, and their determination to support the Commissioners in all respects, should their conduct be impugned. The Board then adjourned till Friday.

#### THE TRUE ROMANCE OF ROOKWOOD.

THE events in the well-known romance of *Rookwood* are hardly more strange and wild than the actual circumstances in the life of Mrs. Kelly, the lady of Rookwood House, Galway, whose assassination in the course of last week has startled and horrified the whole of Ireland. Mrs. Kelly was an Englishwoman, the daughter of an inn-keeper, named Birch, residing at Broadstairs, Kent. Fifty years ago, when she was a girl of extraordinary beauty, she attracted the notice of a young Irishman named Meredith, the heir of a handsome estate and of a baronetcy. She was induced to fly with him to Ireland, where, after the birth of an infant, she was deserted by her former admirer in so heartless a manner that, on bringing an action for seduction in 1817, at Dublin, the jury awarded £3,000 damages. After this, Sarah Birch lived the kind of life which commonly results from the first fatal error, until, getting acquainted with a Mr. Edmund Kelly, a solicitor and land agent, and a man of enormous property, she became his house-keeper, and subsequently, as it would seem, his wife. The marriage, however, was kept secret; but the housekeeper devoted herself with the greatest assiduity to soothing the old millionaire's passage to the grave. Mr. Kelly was eccentric and imbecile, almost to the extent of insanity; and "strange stories," says a Dublin paper, "are told of his last days; how the idea haunted him that he should die of hunger; and how his watchful mistress, wife, nurse, or gaoler—whichever she was—had his bedroom hung round with eatables of every description. There were also stories of a death-bed marriage, and a death-bed will; but how much of this was truth, and how much fable, can never be satisfactorily ascertained. Mr. Kelly died; Miss Birch claimed the recognition of her position as his widow, and produced a will entitling her to all the property, real and personal, of the late owner of Rookwood House." Mr. Kelly's nearest relative, an elderly maiden lady, named Thewles, disputed the validity of this will, and obtained a verdict in her favour; but this was afterwards set aside by the late Chancellor Blackburne.

Being now in quiet possession of the estate, Mrs. Kelly took a house in the Belgravia of Dublin, Merion-square, and lived in great magnificence. A new disturbance of her repose, however, speedily appeared. A poor looking woman, with two children, called one day at her house, and requested the footman to take a note to his mistress. This was done; but no answer was returned. She called again and again, with no better success. This woman was no other than a daughter of Edmund Kelly by a former wife. The girl had been sent away in her childhood to England; had been expensively educated at Clifton, and afterwards at Bath; had married a profligate scoundrel, who abandoned her with two children; had again married; and, hearing of her father's death and of the strange circumstances ensuing on that event, had gone to Dublin to solicit some assistance (for she was poor) from Mrs. Kelly. The hope, however, was vain. A Mr. George Birch, the confidential solicitor of Mrs. Kelly, and her nephew, according to her own account, but, as rumour reported, a still nearer relative, told Mrs. Morton (Kelly's daughter) that Mrs. Kelly would do nothing for her, but that she would. He made dishonourable proposals to her, followed by an attempt that induced her husband to bring an ac-

tion for assault, by which he obtained £200 damages, and sixpence costs, against Mr. Birch.

"The wealth of Edmund Kelly," says the Dublin paper from which we derive these facts, "seemed never to rest. Mrs. Kelly drove up in great haste one day to a police office in the city, and applied for a warrant against her nephew, George Birch, who had absconded with £200,000. He was arrested on board a steamer, leaving England for the continent, but, on being brought back, not only stood his trial, but challenged a prosecution. None was pressed, we believe: matters were settled. The last appearance of Mrs. Kelly in the law courts was as defendant, sued by the police sergeant who arrested Mr. Birch, for the reward of £500 which, it was alleged, she had offered. Since then, she has resided principally on her estates in Galway, where she has been assassinated."

The remains of Mrs. Kelly have been buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, London. Three men are in custody in Ireland, under suspicion of being concerned in the murder—a Mr. Strivens and four tenants.

#### IRELAND.

THE ATHLONE ELECTION has terminated in the election of the Hon. Captain Hancock, son of Lord Castlemaine. The new member is a Derbyite.

THE MURDER OF MISS HINDS.—James Murphy, a tenant of this unfortunate lady, has been found guilty of murdering her; and Thomas Dunn has been convicted of conspiring to procure the assassination. They were both sentenced to death. Some of the accomplices turned Queen's evidence. Red Pat Bannon, the other man engaged in the actual murder, has escaped, it is supposed, to America.

PATRICK LALOR, Esq., J.P., of Tinnakill, formerly M.P. for the Queen's County, and well known for the active part he took in the anti-tithe, Repeal, and Tenant-right agitations, died on Thursday week, at the age of seventy.

MR. JUSTICE KEOGH.—The Right Hon. William Keogh has been sworn in before the Lord Chancellor as one of her Majesty's Justices for the Court of Common Pleas. He is remarkably young for a judge, being only thirty-nine.

MR. JAMES M. KNIGHTING has been committed to trial on the charge of forgery detailed in our last week's paper, and on another which had reference to a transfer of railway shares.

#### THE ORIENT.

##### INDIA.

THE settlement of the annexed territory of Oude is proceeding rapidly and in perfect tranquillity. The Santals are quiet, and the fear of an outbreak at Rajpootana has passed. Lord Canning arrived at Calcutta on the 29th of February, and was at once sworn in. The address of the inhabitants of Calcutta to Lord Dalhousie was presented on the 5th of March; and, though faint and weak with work and illness, his Lordship read a rather long reply. In this he remarked that the approving voices of those around him made "amends for the toils and cares, the injustice and ill-will, which form the burden that must be borne by every man who serves the State." Alluding to the present condition of India, he observed that "no prudent man having any knowledge of Indian affairs would venture to predict a prolonged continuation of peace in India; . . . but we seem to have every reasonable ground for believing that tranquillity within and without is likely now to prevail in India! Referring to himself, he said:—"Nearly thirteen years have passed away since first I entered the service of the Crown. Through all those years, with but one short interval, public employment of the heaviest responsibility and labour has been imposed upon me. I am wearied and worn, and have no other thought or wish than to seek the retirement of which I stand in need, and which is all I now am fit for."

His lordship quitted Government-house on the 6th of March, and was attended to the landing-place by several ladies and gentlemen, many of whom were much affected. He arrived at Suez on the 2nd of April, and at Malta on the 11th.

##### CHINA.

A still further destruction of pirate junks has taken place on the coast of China. The exploit has been performed by the steamers Barracouta, Captain Fortesque, and the Confucius.

##### AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Royal Mail steam-ship *Persia*, which performed its passage from New York in the unprecedentedly short period of nine days and twelve hours, we are in receipt of dates from America up to the 2nd inst. The chief news of importance has reference to Nicaragua, which is in a very disturbed state. Colonel Schlessinger, the Nicaraguan envoy to Costa Rica, was escorted out of that country on the 9th of March, and a declaration of war followed, on the part of Costa Rica. On the very day this declaration was received, Walker, accompanied by five



hundred troops, crossed the lake to Virgin Bay. He was afterwards reinforced; but no accounts have yet been received of any conflict between the belligerents. The Costa Rica government, however, has issued an address to the people of Central America, calling on them to rise and destroy the invaders. An ambassador from San Salvador has arrived at Granada (the capital of Nicaragua), with despatches of a peaceful character, but taking exception to the presence of so many Americans. General Walker, in a proclamation issued on the 9th of March, states that he was invited by the democratic party of Nicaragua to espouse their cause. He had complied with their request, and struggled to carry out the principles of the revolution of 1854; but the legitimist party, having repelled all efforts at conciliation, there was left no other resource than war.

The intelligence from the other parts of America is scanty. The Indians are committing great ravages at various parts of the frontier; and Kansas is still threatened by the violence of the pro-slavery party. Bodies of armed men have entered the State for the express purpose of controlling the elections, some by false swearing, and some by the use of force. The pro-slavery papers of Kansas and Missouri admit these facts, and attempt to justify them by asserting that they are necessary. The Know-nothing Massachusetts House of Representatives, by a constitutional vote, has refused to adopt a resolution to amend the constitution, so as to prohibit other than native-born citizens from holding office in the State. The United States' district attorney has entered a *nolle prosequi* against certain parties supposed to be interested in the Crimean enlistments. A reception ball has been given to Mr. John Frost, the Chartist leader, at the City Assembly-rooms.

In Mexico, the insurrection against the new President, Comonfort, raised by Haro y Tamariz (who objects to the proposed abolition of the exclusive privileges, with regard to the operation of the civil and criminal laws, of the military and clergy), still continues; but it is thought that the Government is strong enough to put it down.

At Monte Video, Don Gabriel Pereira has been elected President. He is described as a man of honest principles and of a strong will. The claims of the English merchants, in connexion with the loan guaranteed by the British Government, are still evaded. Progress is checked at Buenos Ayres by the ferocity of the Indians, which is alleged to be stimulated by the partisans of the ex-Dictator Rosas.

From the Sandwich Islands we learn that the lava stream from the great volcano is slowing winding towards Hilo, which, it was feared, it must eventually overwhelm.

Money continues abundant, not only at New York, but in all the great marts for commerce along the seaboard. The cotton market is active, at an advance of one-eighth of a cent.

## CONTINENTAL NOTES.

## FRANCE.

A FATAL duel between two French officers has taken place at Grenoble. A letter from that city says:—"In consequence of a dispute between a captain of the 15th battalion of foot chasseurs, and another captain of the 22d chasseurs, a duel was fought here this morning. The two officers had chosen pistols, and, after having been placed at twenty paces, they advanced each five paces, and fired. Both of the antagonists were killed on the spot."

A banquet (says the *Moniteur*) took place on Saturday evening at the Tuileries, in the Hall of the Marshals, given by the Emperor to the members of the Congress. All the members of the Congress were invited, as well as the foreign Ministers, Cardinals, Ministers of the Emperor, Marshals, Presidents of the great bodies of the State, the grand officers of the Crown, the French Ambassador to the Court of London, the Governor of the Invalides, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, the Grand Referendary of the Senate, Senators, Deputies, high functionaries of State, and the principal civil and military officers of the Emperor's Household. The Emperor took his seat in the centre of the table, which was laid in the form of a horseshoe. On his right hand sat his Excellency Lord Clarendon, and on his left Count Buol. His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon sat opposite the Emperor. He had on his right his Excellency Count Orloff, and on his left his Highness Aali Pacha. Towards the end of the dinner, his Imperial Majesty spoke the following words in a firm emphatic voice:—"I propose a toast in honour of the union so happily re-established between the Sovereigns. May it be a lasting one! and it will be so if it rest always on right, on justice, on the real and legitimate interests of nations." These words were received with unanimous shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" After the banquet, the Emperor adjourned to the saloon contiguous to the Throne-room, and the *réunion* lasted till ten o'clock.

Some French Methodists at Vallerange have been fined fifty francs each with costs, for meeting for the purpose of religious worship. The *Débats* warmly calls for a modification of the law.

Antoine Beaumann has been found guilty of the

manslaughter of his mistress, the Countess de Caumont La Force. The act was committed in a moment of exasperation, the man being seduced by the countess. Beaumann was sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for life.

## AUSTRIA.

Austria has agreed to evacuate the Danubian Principalities within a short period from the ratification of the Treaty of Peace. The Allies are to have six months to withdraw from the Crimea.

The Synod of Austrian Bishops commenced its sittings on Sunday week. The proceedings then were merely formal; but on the following day the prelates again met, and made arrangements for the establishment of regular ecclesiastical courts, which will have to decide on the conditions of which Catholics and non-Catholics may be allowed to marry—one of these conditions being, probably, that the children of such mixed marriages shall always be educated in the Papistical faith.

## PRUSSIA.

The trial of the parties engaged in the late Hinkeldey duel has been concluded by the military tribunal to which it was referred. The sentence has not yet been pronounced, but will be shortly. Great dissatisfaction has been felt at the accused being tried by the military, whose judgments in such cases are lighter than those of the civil courts. Herr von Rochow, it is said, has no right to be tried by court-martial, since he is only an officer of the Landwehr, in which every male Prussian is obliged to serve, so that all could make an equally good claim.

Count Waldersee, the Minister of War, recently resigned from a matter of personal pique; but has since re-accepted office. Herr von Zedlitz Neukirch, who accepted conditionally the functions of President of Police on the death of Hinkeldey, has now definitively assumed them. Some changes he has already introduced have rendered him popular.

## ITALY.

Parma is in a very disturbed state, and the Austrians are committing great brutalities. "During the last few days," says a correspondent of the *Morning Post*, "dozens of persons, arrested for supposed political opinions, have been sent off to Mantua. Military law is applied with the utmost severity. The Austrians say there will be no long trials: 'The guilty will be shot, and the innocent set at liberty.' The whole male population wearing beards have been shaved by authority! It is almost impossible either to receive communications or to send letters out of the town." Similar intelligence has been received from Naples. Several trials for conspiracy against the King and his Government are now in course of procedure. Assassinations have become frequent at Milan; and among the victims are Dr. Mojoli, director of the hospitals, and a man suspected to be a police spy.

The commercial classes at Milan have long desired to establish a bank in their city, to be named the "Banca Lombarda," and possessing all the attributes of a national bank; but the Vienna Government refuses permission, without vouchsafing a reason. It has crept out, however, that the real motive is, that the Banca Lombarda would be an attempt against the political integrity of the Austrian empire.

The affairs of Italy are likely for some time to occupy the attention of diplomatists. The *Paris Débats* has recently published a long article on the subject of the reforms necessary for the proper government of the Peninsula, and of the demand which is now being made upon Europe to interfere on behalf of the Italian people. "Europe," says the French journalist, "is not indifferent to the misfortunes of Italy. It takes the liveliest interest in the Italian question. Europe cannot tolerate the perpetual existence in her own bosom of a hotbed of trouble, disorder, conspiracy, and revolt. Such a hotbed exists, however, in Italy. It is for the honour and interest of Europe to break this up, and such a result cannot be obtained either by bloody executions or by a system of oppression, which, though it might palliate the evil for a time, would never cure it, and would inevitably provoke fresh troubles, which should at any cost be prevented, in order that it may not become necessary to repress them. Italy is a great country, peopled by upwards of 25,000,000 of inhabitants, whose commotions have caused profound agitation in Europe." The writer, however, thinks that no attack should be made on the existence of the Italian states, and that there are no grounds for a redistribution of Italian territory. "Finally, great reforms in the Italian States are indispensable, not only because the peoples desire and expect them, but also because they are called for by the progress of human reason and by the new relations established between the governing classes and the governed. The complaisant submission of the populace is no longer to be reckoned upon: the people require to know why they are commanded and why they obey." The *Débats* adds that the Plenipotentiaries are agreed upon abstract principles, but are quite at sea with respect to the measures necessary for carrying the principles into practice.

The *Press* says it is true that Count Cavour laid

before the Congress a memorandum on the Italian question, but that the memorandum did not emanate from the Sardinian Government. It was merely an analysis of the views of certain eminent Italians which Count Cavour submitted to the Congress as a fair representation of the state of opinion in Italy.

A Roman journal bearing an official character (the *Civiltà Cattolica*), while enlarging upon the friendly disposition which the Emperor Alexander II. manifests in favour of the Roman Catholics of his empire, announces that M. de Kiseleff, Russian minister at Rome, will be charged to negotiate a new concordat upon more liberal bases than that which was granted some few years ago.

M. Walewski, it is stated, informed the Congress, at one of its sittings, that France intends to withdraw her troops from Greece, and, at the same time, he expressed a hope (backed by the English and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries) that Austria, in imitation of that example, would remove her army from the Roman Legations. "Count Buol," says the *Times* Paris correspondent, "disputed the identity of the two questions. Greece was occupied by French troops rather for a personal or particular object than in accordance with any express desire of the Greek Government. The Austrian troops, on the contrary, occupied the Legations, not merely with the assent, but at the earnest desire, of the Pontifical Government; and he was not aware that his Holiness had as yet intimated his conviction that he could so confide in the loyalty and affection of his people as to dispense with their presence."

Some statements with respect to the Italian question in connexion with the Conferences are made by the *Morning Post* Paris Correspondent, who writes:—"I do not believe any immediate good will come out of the representations of Count Cavour, although I can state positively:—1. The Emperor Napoleon has countenanced the suggestions of the Piedmontese Plenipotentiaries, being desirous to witness such conservative reforms in the peninsula as will insure tranquillity and prosperity. 2. Lord Clarendon has supported these views, and thereby represented the British Cabinet and the people of England. 3. The Russian Envoys have not opposed the policy of France and England as sought to be applied to Italy. 4. The Austrian Plenipotentiaries deny the right of discussing the state of Italy at all."

## SPAIN.

The uneasy condition of affairs continues in Spain. The *Gazette* gives intelligence from Valencia of the 10th. The city continued tranquil and in the same state as on the preceding day. General Zabala had arrived the previous evening at Albaceta. Troops from various parts were marching on Valencia.

The disturbances at Valencia were more serious than was at first supposed. The insurgents occupied some houses, whence they fired on the military, and from which they were only dislodged by the use of artillery. Several of the combatants were killed and wounded on both sides.

## TURKEY.

The Divan has come to a decision to permit the entry of Russian merchant ships into the Bosphorus. The *Journal de Constantinople* says that the disturbances at Hedjaz still continue, and that the Porte has taken measures to put them down. The same journal speaks of other disturbances having broken out in the province of Kaskiari.

General Williams will be honoured with the mission to arrange the Asiatic frontier.

Great excitement has been created at Varna by the violation and murder of a Christian girl. The crime is imputed to a pacha. Six thousand Christians, it is said, attended the funeral, and in the church a Bulgarian harangued the people, vehemently demanding justice.

Arabia is still in a very disturbed state. The Christians of Doniah have demanded the protection of the Sultan against the Moslems.

An insurrection has broken out at Belgradelick, in Bulgaria, near the Serbian frontier. A Bulgarian, formerly an officer in the Russian service, professes an intention to expel the Turks in the name of Russia. He is at the head of two or three hundred men.

## OUR CIVILISATION.

## ASSASSINATION IN RUPERT STREET.

A most extraordinary series of murderous attacks was committed on Thursday night in Rupert-street, Haymarket, by an Italian named Foschini. At No. 45 in that street, Louis Stucchi, another Italian, keeps a restaurant for his countrymen and for other foreigners, and among the frequenters were Francesco Rossi, Carlo de Rudio, and Pietro Chiesa, all of them Italian. Foschini, the assassin, has only recently visited the place; but on Thursday evening he treated the three above-mentioned to some beer, and induced them, somewhat against their will, to play at cards. Suddenly, Foschini complained of feeling very ill, and was conducted by Rossi out of the house, with the intention of going to a chemist's. He appeared to be faint and in great agony,

and he leaned on Rossi's arm. In a little while, however, Rossi accidentally felt that his companion had a poniard in his pocket. He taxed him with the fact, and asked what he meant. Foschini made no reply, but, seeming at once to recover his strength, returned sullenly to the restaurant. Rossi also returned, and, while placing his hand on the handle of the door, he was stabbed in the shoulder by Foschini; but the wound was slight. He exclaimed, "What are you doing, assassin?" when he received another blow on the arm, and retreated into the house, followed by the desperate ruffian, who continued to strike at him with the weapon. Chiesa and De Rudio ran to his assistance, accompanied by Carlo Rouelli, a man of good education and birth, who has been reduced to act as waiter at Stucchi's house. Foschini now dealt his murderous blows at all present. Rossi rushed into the street, calling for help, and hastened to a surgeon's where his wounds were dressed. The assassin then turned off the gas, and, in semi-darkness, continued his deadly work. Rouelli, the waiter, who had been foremost in endeavouring to seize Foschini, fell first, dangerously wounded in the head, the abdomen, and other parts of the body. De Rudio next succumbed, and Chiesa alone remained to grapple with the assassin; when Foschini, finding, as it is supposed, his strength failing, retreated into the street, followed by Chiesa. On seeing himself pressed, the assassin turned again upon Chiesa, and struck him a severe blow in the abdomen. He fell, but still retained strength to call upon the bystanders, of whom nearly twenty were at hand, to arrest the assassin. The sight of the poniard and the determined appearance of Foschini, however, seemed to strike a panic among them, and the assassin was allowed to escape without molestation. The time was between eight and nine o'clock.

The restaurant, on being entered, presented a frightful sight. Rouelli was found to be in so dangerous a state that, on being removed to Charing Cross Hospital, it was thought advisable to take his deposition at once. In this he stated, "I am not aware of having given any offence. Foschini jumped on me like a savage." The sufferings of the poor fellow were of the most agonising character while the deposition was being taken. He rolled about from side to side, and continually exclaimed, "Ah! mio Dio! Ah! mio Dio Immortale! Come io soffro!"

Rouelli was still alive up to yesterday (Friday) evening, and appeared to be better. The other men are going on favourably. The assassin is still at large; but a police inspector and detective are in pursuit, and hope to capture him speedily.

Rouelli was to have returned to his own country in a few days, and, it is said, was giving a farewell supper. It is added that it was known to Foschini that Rouelli had five pounds on his person, with which to pay his passage home; though it would hardly seem that this had anything to do with the attack. Stucchi, the proprietor of the house, was in the country at the time of the attack.

#### WIFE-BEATING.

RICHARD PITTS, an elderly man, has been charged at Southwark with a murderous attack upon his wife. They had been married nearly twenty years, but, owing to the man's brutality, the woman lived apart from him with her three children. On Saturday night, the man went to her house, and, on her opening the door, knocked her down, and struck her over the head with a walking stick till she became insensible. He had once before been committed to prison for ill-using her. On the present occasion, he was sentenced to hard labour for six months. Shortly after being removed, he endeavoured to cut his throat, and succeeded in inflicting a severe gash; but the knife was then wrenched from his hand.

Another case of assaulting a wife has come before a magistrate during the present week, and exhibits an unusual account of depravity. Joseph Fraser was the name of the husband. As in the previous case, the wife had been married twenty years, and she had had twelve children. The man had been in the habit of beating her for some time past, the reason, as alleged by the wife, being that he desired to put their daughter, a young woman of eighteen, in her place, to live with him as his wife. He had turned the wife out of doors more than once, and she had been obliged to walk the streets all night. On the last occasion—on Sunday night—she had re-entered the room, and said, "Am I safe in coming in? Is my life in danger?" Her husband then rose and began to beat her, saying that "no policemen should stop him or take him out of his place." The marks of violence presented by her when before the magistrate were inflicted by her husband before she could get out of the house. She was then obliged to walk the streets all night. She was quite sober, though she had been taking part of some beer and drink with her husband and his friends the night when she was last beaten. The daughter was called, and stated that her mother was the worse for drink, and irritated her father, and that, in a scuffle, her mother fell down, and give herself a black eye against the bed-post. But she added, looking at her father, as if to obtain her clue from

him, "he might have struck her once." Fraser, afterwards said, "Oh, I shall not deny striking her," adding that he was provoked by "an indescribable assault" she had committed on him. Mr. Bingham asked the girl if she slept in the same room with her father; to which she replied, "Yes." The case was adjourned.

**THE SUNDAY BURGLARY IN THE CITY.**—William Augustus Fitzwilliam, the man charged with burglary and murderous assault at the house of Mr. Socker, of Mitre-square, Aldgate, was brought up on remand on Monday, when the injured servant, Richard Martin, appeared, and gave evidence. He was in the house by himself; the front door was shut, and the back door, which led into the yard, open. He had been reading, but after awhile lay on the sofa and went to sleep. Suddenly awakening, he saw the prisoner standing opposite to him, looking at the candlestick on the sideboard. Martin rose, and said "Holloa!" believing it was a man belonging to the house. The prisoner then rushed forward with the candlestick in his hand, and struck at Martin's head. The latter received the blow on the palm of his hand, and his arm dropped powerless. The ruffian then struck him on the head, "and," said Martin to the Lord Mayor, "my eyes seemed to strike fire, and all in the room appeared to go round with me, and the blood flowed into my eyes from the wound, so that I could hardly see anything." He then endeavoured to get at the poker, but Fitzwilliam kept striking at his head until the candlestick rolled from his hand under the table. He then ran out of the room; and Martin, opening the window, called to a boy who was passing to fetch the police. "I was then," he stated, "all over blood, and the boy went on looking at me, as if in terror." While Fitzwilliam, who never spoke a word, was striking at the servant, the latter kept crying out "Murder!" and "Police!" and several persons, including the two policemen who captured the burglar, ultimately came to the door. Fitzwilliam asserted his innocence, but remarked that he saw it was useless to say anything, as his fate was sealed. The police proved him to be an old offender, and he was committed for trial.

**RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.**—Henry Edwards, landlord of the Blue Posts public-house, Holborn Bars, is under remand at Guildhall, on a charge of receiving a quantity of stolen goods, well knowing them to have been stolen. A large amount of silk and other articles of haberdashery was found by the police at Edwards's house, and it would seem that the goods were stolen a few weeks ago from a warehouse in Smithfield. Edwards had sold a portion of these articles to a Mr. Legg, a trimming manufacturer, alleging that he was merely negotiating the sale for another man. Mr. Legg, however, appears to have suspected something wrong, and he communicated with the police. At first, Edwards denied that he had any more goods on the premises; but a large amount was discovered. A Mr. Fullwell, the owner of some flour-mills at Chelsea, is now under remand on a charge of receiving a quantity of broken stones, parish property, when he well knew that they had been stolen.

**EMBEZZLING.**—Mr. Thomas Francis Richards, now a solicitor in Southampton-buildings, has been committed for trial charged with embezzling a sum of £26 15s. 6d., while an articled clerk in the employ of Mr. Flucker, of Symond's-inn. The money was deducted from the sum of £300 forwarded by a Mr. Beorchall to his agent, Mr. Flucker, to meet all claims on him in connexion with the winding up of a brewery in which he had been concerned.

**THE RECENT EMBEZZLEMENT BY A GOVERNMENT CLERK.**—George Joseph Nathaniel Charlier, the Government clerk at Portsmouth, was tried on Saturday for the embezzlement, under singular circumstances, detailed in the *Leader* of April 5th, of £1,130, Government property. The jury found him not guilty of embezzlement, but guilty of larceny, under the third count. The usual question being asked by the Recorder, the prisoner, in a partially suppressed voice, said—"I throw myself on the mercy of the court. I have suffered the loss of my position, of my fair name, and of the pension of £50 a year to which I should have been entitled if I had had to leave the service from illness. I have been already deeply punished, and now I can only throw myself entirely on the mercy of the court." He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. From the sensation produced in court, it appeared that the sentence was regarded as remarkably severe.

**A PAINFUL STORY.**—A young man named Edward Hyett, a clerk in the Exeter Post-office, was recently acquitted at the Assizes on a charge of opening a post letter from America. The prisoner stated at the time he was accused that he found the letter opened, and this statement has been in a great measure confirmed by a communication from the person in America who sent the letter in question. This communication, which has been received since the trial, states that the writer of the previous letter (a woman) had great doubt at the time she posted the letter whether it would arrive safe without opening, as the material of the envelope was almost too thin to bear the weight of its contents. So convinced are

the citizens of Exeter of the innocence of Mr. Hyett, that a memorial to the post-office authorities, praying that he may be reinstated in his office, has been signed by several magistrates and a number of influential persons in Exeter.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

THE accounts of the state of business in the manufacturing towns during the week ending last Saturday show no alteration, the general firmness manifested in the preceding week being fairly maintained, notwithstanding the absence of improvement in the money-market. At Manchester, the operations have been on a satisfactory scale, and prices are still tending upward. At Birmingham, all doubt as to the existing rates in the iron-market being upheld throughout the current quarter seems to have been removed, a further influx of orders having occurred. At the same time, a continued increase is observable in the demand for tin and tin ware. Copper also remains firm. In the general trades of the place, the transactions have been to a fair average extent. The Nottingham report describes a slight check to the previous activity, owing to home buyers being unwilling to pay the high terms required; but the orders from America are good, and manufacturers refuse to make any concession. In the woollen districts there has been no change, and a healthy tone is apparent. The Irish linen-markets have been supported by good export orders, and full reliance is placed on the prospect of an increased demand throughout the year.—*Times*.

A strike has taken place among the Lanarkshire colliers. In consequence of a resolution on the part of the coalmasters to reduce the wages of the colliers 1s. per day—viz., from 5s. to 4s.—great excitement has prevailed among the workmen, and meetings attended by several thousands were held last week in the various mining districts in Lanarkshire. On Thursday week a meeting attended by 5,000 men was held at the Govan colliery, near Glasgow, and resolutions were passed not to work excepting at the old rate of 5s. per day. The men allege that the price of iron, for the smelting of which the produce of the pits is principally used, fully justifies the former rate of wages. In the meantime, 14,000 men are on the strike in what is termed the Glasgow district, and, though hitherto the men have been peaceable, much uneasiness exists as to the result. Very few pits still continue at work at the old wages of 5s. per day.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN FIELD GUN.**—Some interesting experiments were tried last Saturday at Manchester with a new rifled brass field piece, the invention of Mr. Whitworth, the well-known machine maker. The casting of the metal had taken place at Woolwich, and was of the dimensions ordinarily used for 24-pounder howitzers, having what is termed a polygonal spiral bore of four inches. Iron shot were used of a form termed polygonal conoidal, the length of 32lb. balls being 11½ inches, and that of 48-pounders being 16½ inches. The experiments were made by men of the Royal Artillery force, stationed at Manchester, under the direction of Colonel Griffin and Captain Campbell. The results showed that the heaviest charge of powder for a 48lb. shot, fired at an angle of 4.5 degrees, was only five ounces, and that the distance at which the ball struck the ground was 735 yards, and the extent of the practising-ground would not admit with safety of any increase of charge. The last experiment was at two degrees elevation, with a 48lb. shot, having a charge of 4oz. of powder, and the shot first grazed the earth at a distance of eighty-three yards, and never rose to a height of more than three to four feet.

**THE REVIEW OF THE FLEET AT SPITHEAD** by the Queen is ordered to take place on the 23rd inst. (St. George's day). Her Majesty will arrive at Gosport from London at eleven, and will leave on her return at five. Admiral Sir William Parker, G.C.B. is to be first and principal naval "aide de camp" in attendance on the Queen; that is to say, he will be the Commander-in-chief of the day. Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., Captain the Marquis Towns- end, Captain Lord George Paulet, C.B., and Captain Lord Edward Russell C.B., will be among the other "aides de camp." A vast number of excursionists have visited Portsmouth. The fleet is augmented day by day, and a Dutch man-of-war schooner arrived at Spithead on Monday, in order to witness the approaching spectacle. Stands have been erected on Southsea common, for the convenience of landmen and landwomen. The directors of the Southampton Dock Company have agreed that no tonnage dues or other charges shall be made on the 23rd on steamers coming in to embark or to land passengers. The Commander-in-chief of the fleet at Portsmouth, together with Rear-Admiral Sir M. F. Berkeley, held a levee on Thursday at the Admiralty House, which was attended by all the captains of the fleet, with the object of finally determining the movements to be executed at the review. A rehearsal



of the gunboats had been held on Tuesday, but the line-of-battle ships were prevented from joining by stress of weather. Sir Charles Wood, First Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Berkeley, Second Lord, Lord Panmure, Lord Hardinge, and several naval and military officers of high rank, were present. The Queen has invited Sir Edmund Lyons to be her guest on board the royal yacht on the occasion of the review.

**RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.**—The Imperatriz transport, No. 150, arrived at Sheerness on Sunday from the Thames. She steamed up alongside the Russian prison ship Devonshire, Lieutenant Commander Lloyd, and received all the Russian prisoners of war and also the merchant seamen of different northern nations who had been detained for breaking the blockade. The Imperatriz left again the same day for a Russian port in the Baltic (supposed to be Libau).

**THE CHATHAM MILITARY HOSPITALS** were visited by the Queen and Prince Albert on Wednesday.

**ALDERSHOT.**—The Queen will review the troops at Aldershot this day (Saturday).

**WRECK OF AN AMERICAN BARK NEAR DEAL.**—A very heavy gale from the East by North has been blowing during the greater part of the present week; and the Blanchard, Captain Lawrence, of Yarmouth, United States, has been wrecked near Deal. The crew and passengers were all saved. The water is out in the marshes in the neighbourhood of Deal, and it is reported that considerable losses have been sustained by the graziers, and that many ewes and lambs have been lost.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE COURT.**—The Queen's Ball, announced for Friday, the 6th of June, is to take place on Tuesday, the 17th of that month. Her Majesty has given sittings to Mr. Noble for a colossal bust for the Town-hall of Manchester. The Queen held a levee on Tuesday afternoon, at St. James' Palace; a writer, who last year called attention to the same subject, again addresses the *Times*, to complain that the crush and struggle to obtain entrance are as bad as ever.

**FIRE.**—Between eight and nine o'clock last Sunday evening, a fire, supposed to have been caused by an escape of gas, broke out at the Vauxhall-station of the South Western Railway, and destroyed the whole range of buildings. The business of the station was going forward as usual, when an alarm of fire was given, and at the same moment flames were discovered in a small room adjoining the booking office. The fire quickly spread to the booking office itself, and compelled all those who were there to retreat hastily from the spot. The conflagration continued to make such rapid progress, that in a very short time it extended on to the platform, and soon afterwards the entire station was on fire. In consequence of the suddenness of the occurrence, the officials were not able to signal the trains then on the line to stop; and two up trains from Twickenham and Windsor set down passengers at the station while it was on fire. No lives, however, were lost, and the line was soon repaired.—An alarm of fire, which, for a short time created some confusion, was raised on Saturday night at Drury Lane Theatre. Some experiments were being made, under the sanction of the committee of management of the theatre, by the Fire Annihilator Company. The instrument, which was being tried on some of the gas batteas, had its head blown off by the liberated carbonic acid. The whole of the stage was immediately enveloped in a mist, and some persons, fancying the place was on fire, rushed out and gave an alarm to that effect; but matters were speedily set to rights. The inventor of the "annihilator" has since written to the *Times*, to state that, according to the way the chemicals used in the machine are compounded by the company which has bought his patent—the invention is absolutely dangerous.—The Caledonian Distillery, Edinburgh, a new building, regarded as the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in Scotland, has been destroyed by fire.—Lavender Dock, Rotherhithe, was discovered on Tuesday evening to be on fire; but the flames were got under.—The house of a wax-chandler and oil-merchant in Albany-street, Regent's-park, caught fire on Tuesday morning, about eleven o'clock, and was destroyed, together with the stock. Several of the adjoining houses were damaged by fire and water.

**THE LAWS AFFECTING WOMEN.**—A meeting of a somewhat extraordinary character was held in the Town-hall, Leicester, on Monday night. The hand-bills convening it stated that the object was to consider the laws relative to the protection of women, and that no men would be admitted, "excepting, of course, gentlemen of the press." The meeting numbered about two hundred. The majority were women of middle age, of the operative class, in general respectably dressed. A Mrs. Woodford was voted to the chair, and the principal speaker was a Mrs. Wigfield, who made some really clever speeches. It was unanimously resolved to support the motion of Sir Erskine Perry for a revision of the marriage laws. A petition to the House of Commons was agreed to, and the proceedings, which were conducted with great propriety,

terminated by the singing of the National Anthem. It was agreed, with one dissentient, not to support Mr. Dillwyn's measure for introducing flogging as a punishment for wife-beaters.

**NATIONAL EDUCATION.**—A meeting has been held at Halifax, to consider the subject of national education. The Mayor presided, and the assembly was addressed by Mr. Edward Ackroyd, Mr. John Abbott, Mr. Stores Smith, the Rev. W. Walters, and Mr. Alderman Crossley. A motion in favour of a general measure of national education, which should not supersede, but aid, the voluntary principle, was carried by a considerable majority, after some opposition and seconded an amendment deprecating all governmental interference with the education of the people, as endangering their liberties by increasing ministerial patronage. A petition was adopted in accordance with the resolution.

**THE NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, MR. DALLAS,** was entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House on Thursday. He spoke strongly in favour of conciliation.

**CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST A LADY.**—A lady who appeared at the Mansion House as a Mrs. Mary Eliza M'Nair, was charged with having obtained a sum of money from the East India Company by false and fraudulent pretences. It appeared that she was the widow of a Captain M'Nair, who had been in the service of the East India Company, and who died in 1838. The widow then received a pension on the usual condition that it would be forfeited if she married again. Ten years ago, according to the statement for the prosecution, she took to herself another husband, yet ever since then has continued to receive the pension, the East India Company being until the last few days ignorant of the change in her position. The case was remanded; and, on the lady's solicitor hoping that the bail would be small, the Lord Mayor remarked, amidst some laughter, that he supposed the lady's husband could come forward and bail her without difficulty. To this, the solicitor replied, "Our defence is that she has no husband."

#### Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, April 19.

#### LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.

###### TORTURE IN INDIA.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH stated that the case of a person convicted of torturing a native of Bengal had been punished by five years' imprisonment in chains, with hard labour; which was a satisfactory way of dealing with the offence.

The Duke of ARGILL concurred in that opinion, and produced a special report of the case.

##### TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.

The Marquis of SALISBURY brought forward the subject of ticket-of-leave convicts, complaining that the Act of 1853 had not been properly carried out, and moved for certain returns connected with the subject.

The Duke of ARGILL said that the report of 'Colonel Jebb, which would shortly be published, would show that the system had on the whole, worked well. The three per centage of reconvictions of ticket-of-leave men, was only eight per cent, in the whole time since 1854.

Earl STANHOPE then proceeded to bring the whole question of secondary punishments before the House.

The matter was discussed by Lord LYTTELTON, Earl GRANVILLE, the Earl of DERBY, and the Earl of HARROWBY. Ultimately, Earl STANHOPE gave notice that he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into the subject.

The House adjourned at a quarter to nine o'clock.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

###### ADJOURNMENT FOR THE NAVAL REVIEW.

In the course of a conversation with reference to the business of the House, it was announced that the House would be adjourned on Monday evening next until Thursday—the object, of course, being to allow members to visit the Naval Review on Wednesday.

###### KARS.

It was arranged that Mr. WHITEHEAD's motion, relative to the fall of Kars, should come on on Monday week.

###### NEW PUBLIC OFFICES.

Sir B. HALL gave notice that on the 28th of May he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into the subject of founding new Public Offices in the neighbourhood of Downing-street.

###### PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Sir J. WALMSLEY renewed his notice of motion for Parliamentary Reform, which was prevented coming on by the "No House" the night before, for the 8th of May.

###### POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

In reply to Mr. EVELYN DENISON and Sir J. PAKINGTON, Mr. WILSON stated that none of the tenders made for the supply of a Postal Service to Australia had been considered acceptable by the Government, and the service was agreed to be thrown open to public competition; no bid decision had been come to with regard to any particular route.

###### MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

On a question from Viscount CHELSEA, Sir B. HALL stated that a sum of £25,000, balance of the £50,000 voted for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, would be applied to the erection of a monument to him in St. Paul's; the designs for which will be thrown open to competition.

###### HEREDITARY PENSIONS.

In answer to Sir F. BARING, Mr. WILSON said that certain

hereditary pensions to the Duke of Grafton and the descendants of the Duke of Schomberg had been purchased for a capital sum of £213,000, which had been paid out of the revenues of the Post-office and Excise, on which they had been chargeable.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and was occupied mainly with the Civil Service Estimates till the rising.

###### ELECTIONS IN THE PARK.

###### In answer to a question.

Mr. MONSELL said that the buildings erecting in Hyde Park were being done with the joint concurrence of the War Department and the Board of Works.

###### Sir F. THRESEMER—For what purpose?

Mr. MONSELL—For fireworks.

Colonel KNOX inquired of the President of the Board of Works if it was with his concurrence.

Sir B. HALL said that he had nothing to do with sanctioning the works. He had been on the ground to-day to see that no obstruction to traffic should result from it.

Mr. G. DUNDAS asked what these fireworks were for, and the amount of the expenditure?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, at the proper time, the details of the expense would be laid before the House.

###### Mr. G. DUNDAS—But what are the fireworks for?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he really did not think, at first, that the hon. gentleman was in earnest. It was to celebrate the peace.

###### NAVAL REVIEW.

On the motion for the adjournment of the House, Col. FRENCH asked a question relative to the facilities for the members of the House seeing the naval review.

Mr. LINDSAY asked if the *Perseverance* placed at the disposal of the members of the House was the same ship that capsize last year. If so he hoped the Admiralty would supply a sufficient number of life-boats. Having spent so much money about the sad realities of war he thought this show might have been dispensed with.

Mr. LAYARD asked if it were true that a certain number of gunboats had been constructed for this review?

Sir C. WOOD said that the gunboats had not been built for the occasion. The Admiralty had provided the best accommodation for both Houses of Parliament, but he was unable to accommodate the wives of the Commons, although he had those of the Lords, their number being fewer. The *Perseverance* was a very good ship notwithstanding the accident to her in dock, and he could not be supposed to desire to capsize his own side of the House whatever he might do to the Opposition.

An attempt was made by Mr. HADFIELD to get the adjournment from to-night to Thursday, but it was resisted by the Government.

###### REVENUES OF INDIA.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Sir E. PERRY called attention to the state of the Indian revenue, which, he urged, was yearly showing a great deficit as compared with expenditure. He deprecated the principle of annexation, the last instance of which was in the case of the kingdom of Oude.

Mr. V. SMITH urged that the question should have been brought forward on the Indian Budget; and he combated the fallacies and arguments of Sir E. Perry, and defended the policy of Lord Dalhousie.

Mr. OTWAY made some stringent remarks on our oppressive Indian policy, which was defended by

Sir J. W. HOOE, who also went at length into the question of the revenues of India.

###### THE PEACE.

The *Presse d'Orient* announces that the evacuation of the Russian territory by the Allies will begin with the fortress of Kinburn, and that Eupatoria will follow.

At the last sitting of the Congress, the members were occupied with questions of detail in reference to—

1. The free navigation of the Danube;
  2. The interior regime of the Principalities, and the arrangement of the frontiers;
  3. The situation of the Christians in Turkey.
- For these purposes three Commissions are appointed:—
1. A Commission, named by all the Powers represented at the Congress on the subject of the Danube;
  2. A Commission, named by all the Powers except Piedmont, on the frontier question;
  3. A Commission, named by all the Powers, with the addition of delegates from the Divan, to consider the position of the Christians.

###### FRANCE.

The Duke de Broglie, as is customary when a new academician has been named, has been presented to the Emperor. "M. le Duc," said the Emperor, addressing him after the first compliments were over, "I have read with much interest and pleasure your address to the Academy on your reception. Permit me to thank you for the very flattering manner in which you have alluded to the Emperor Napoleon I., my uncle. Allow me also to express the hope that your grandson will find reason to speak as favourably of the 2nd of December as you, M. le Duc, have spoken of the 18th Brumaire." The Duke answered, "Sire, History will decide."

THE CRIMEAN BOARD met again yesterday (Friday); but no details of general interest were elicited.

THE BURTON POISONING CASE.—An action has been brought in the Darlington County Court against Mr. Wooler, to recover £16 12s. 6d., the charges of Mr. Jackson for attendance on the late Mrs. Wooler. Mr. Wooler resisted, on the ground that Mr. Jackson pretended to be a physician when he was simply an apothecary, and that he had not treated Mrs. Wooler properly, nor given notice of the symptoms of poisoning. A verdict was awarded for the amount claimed. Great excitement prevails, and public feeling is strong against Mr. Wooler.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—We have reason to know that the Governorship of Victoria has been offered by the Colonial Secretary to the Earl of Elgin, and declined by the noble earl. We believe it is most probable that F. O. Martin, Esq., W. D. Boase, Esq., and John Simons, Esq., will be appointed additional Inspectors of Charities under the Act 18 and 19 Vic., c. 124.—*Globe*.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of his good faith.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. During the Session of Parliament it is often impossible to find room for correspondence, even the briefest.

We regret to be unable to find space for Mr. Moore's letter on the National Gallery.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856.

## Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—*DR. ARNOLD.*

### THE NIGHTMARE.

THE Ministry is breaking up; it has sustained repeated defeats; members will not muster at its call; it has lost its hold over the House of Commons; its measures are rejected, frustrated, and trampled under foot; no party benefits by its patronage; no member is afraid of it; it is drifting into a state of contempt; dissolution is its only chance, and ministers must dissolve forthwith, unless they desire to be dissolved. Such are the anticipations that are heard in all quarters; and the most general question is, When will the dissolution take place?

The question is premature, because those who put it do not think fast enough. If Ministers were to dissolve, let us ask upon what questions they are to dissolve? Upon what can they "go to the country?" Now that we have arrived at peace, what great public cause is so identified with the present Ministry that they can say to the country, "Support us and this great principle?" There is none. Ministers therefore cannot dissolve.

They may be proposing little improvements, here and there; but other men can propose little improvements; and when it is a question, not of a great piece of architecture, but of carpentry, we can always command the men by sending for them. It does not concern the country very much at present, whether it should have in office PALMERSTON, or any other possible Premier; for if we do not get much good out of the present Ministry, neither should we get much harm out of any other. What object, then, in changing? What popular requirement is there that Queen VICTORIA should "send for" some other person. The defeats that have been incurred are not indeed those of the Ministers exclusively; rather the reverse. One of the defeats which are reckoned in this list is the rejection of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's education resolutions; but that defeat is primarily the defeat of Lord JOHN and the liberal half of the Whig party, who ought to have stood by him. Is it Lord JOHN who would be "sent for?" The common anticipation is, that following routine, HER MAJESTY would despatch a messenger to the Earl of DERBY; but *cui bono*? Has he been so successful a statesman? Has he proposed any improvement while he has been in office? Is the country indebted to his House of Commons Lieutenant, Mr. DISRAELI, for any liberal, ingenious, or valuable proposition this year? Has a single measure emanated from that side of

the House, which we should wish to have, except Sir JOHN PAKINGTON's proposition for popular education? But PAKINGTON himself is involved in the RUSSELL defeat, and is the author of a rejected measure.

Nor must more liberal parties sneer either at Derbyites or Palmerstonites. We hailed the movement of the Administrative Reformers, and what have they done? Have they in the slightest degree emulated the Corn-law Repealers, who have not only carried one measure, but have influenced the whole financial policy of the country? We say it with regret much more than hostility, when we say that Mr. LAYARD, Mr. LINDSAY, and "all the L's," are marked with the unsuccess that adheres to Ministers. We can run up a list of measures which might be proposed—Public Education, Administrative Reform, City Municipal Reform, Relief of our Mercantile Marine from passing tolls and local dues, Extension of the Franchise, Army Reform—all standing still, or moving only with a pretence of motion. Unsuccess at present is the result of every political movement, whether it originates with Ministers, Opposition, independent parties, the middle class, or the working classes; for the working class is as dead as any other in the country.

We have no guarantee that even our foreign policy is in a more vital condition. The Turkish question has closed in a compromise with Russia; the Italian question opens only, we fear, to be deferred.

This is not an honourable position for any country. We certainly have not arrived at the end of all reforms and improvements; and there is nothing in the character of any man now in office, or standing outside the door of office, which should make us leave our affairs to him. Yet we do so. Now, in former times, or in other lands, has it been thought safe to leave a community without any mission? Princes well understood State-craft when they gave their subjects something to do, to keep them out of mischief. Other communities are going ahead of us. In Australia they insist on managing their own affairs, and talk even of electing their own Governor; we shall not keep up with our emigrated countrymen by idly and passively envying them. In America, education is open to every child; we shall not make it so by leaving it to any of the Parliamentary tribe. There is at the present moment an evident duty before the Government of this country—to defend the outpost of constitutional Government in Italy. Austria threatens to extinguish it there, and she is already concentrating her troops against Piedmont, who has not attacked her. Piedmont would, temperately and discreetly, extend constitutional modes throughout Italy. The real thing most wanted to secure success for Piedmont is the support and active aid of our Government. Our people would support Government there, though not in a war with America, which would at a blow arrest the imports and exports of Lancashire. If our Government holds back, what is the sole and obvious reason? That it does not desire to support the extension of constitutional Government, or to defend its outposts.

We need not be idle, then, because we have no mission at home; a very important duty calls us. It is to rally those men in whom the pride of country is not quite dead—who desire to see us of the parent land keep pace with our emigrated countrymen in restoring the franchises of our Constitution—of that Constitution that our forefathers won with so much energy and decision. "The Charter!" cries our working friend. But we have to get at that Charter, so that we have something to do first. The right of electing Members of Parliament is not the sole instrument of political action.

There is also influence. This, however, the working classes and the middle classes have almost equally consented to waive; yet they possess intelligence, numbers, and courage. Our brethren in America understand the necessity better; they know that when a movement is to be originated, not simply organised, it does not do to get up "a society," with its small subscriptions and routine, but that a greater life of charity is needed—a heartier action—a more generous earnestness; and the first thing they do is to bring men of the same intent into personal communication. Noise, publicity, agitation, are at this stage hindrances, distractions, obstructions, not aids; and they are avoided. Men who desire the importance of an enterprise, who have it at heart, who are prepared to make sacrifices for it, *they* come together; and they prevail. This is the duty of the present day; and until it is performed, whensoever, wheresoever, and by whomsoever, we shall have continued inertness, political trifling, and progressive decline of national feeling, until a disaster shall bring a healthy but a violent and dangerous reaction. Towards that, for want of a chivalrous public order, we are now drifting.

### THE SARDINIAN MEMORIAL.

ON one point connected with the new aspect of Italian politics, we are as yet without positive information. How far the discussion was carried by the Plenipotentiaries can only be known when the protocols are published. But it may be stated, without reserve, that the question, "What can one do for Italy?" elicited from Count CAVOUR a declaration on the part of his Government, in the shape of a memorial, which, we believe, was laid before the Emperor, without being acknowledged formally by the Congress. The public is not in danger of being misled if it now receives a statement of the views expressed in that memorial. We have said that it was elicited by the French Emperor's interrogation. But Count CAVOUR did not leave Turin to attend the Congress without foreseeing that deliberations might ensue as to the political condition of Italy. His memorial, therefore, may be assumed to embody the opinions of the Piedmontese Government, which, at this crisis, stands as the representative of the Italian nationality.

Sardinia, then, declares that there is now developed in Europe a conflict between two principles, one represented by France and the West, the other by a great despotic coalition and the East. The question of the future is, should this coalition be attacked, dissolved, or counterpoised? The forces at the disposal of liberalism in the West are inadequate to destroy such a system, with Austria adhering to it, and to detach Austria is impossible. Its principles are hers. By them she has existed; her political instincts teach her to cohere to the monarchical coalition. Her Empire rests upon the resources of three nations, historically hostile to each other, with language, interests, and tendencies perpetuating the ancient feud. Austria, therefore, exists by virtue of a Central Executive, which she maintains by keeping united under her irresistible restraint three different states, which would otherwise attain distinct political existences.

This plan gives her, as it were, the force of three states, all rich, all historically important, to be used against each other, the triple power being variably exerted for purposes of repression. The same principle predominates over the whole Eastern coalition; it is the State secret of Russia, which employs the Polish legions, that may not be left in Poland, in provinces where they are aliens, and naturally at variance with the population.



It is the life of Austria, her sole hope of conservation. The statesmen of Vienna have always been familiar with the doctrine, have always enforced it; and, though externally they have seemed to swerve, have maintained it firmly and consistently since the peace of 1814. In the East, then, a common policy prevails; in the West prevails a common principle; for the Western nations, whatever forms of government they may adopt or tolerate, represent the same constitutional freedom, and breathe the same political breath of life. It is impossible that the East should not be united; the suggestion of Sardinia is, may not the West be united also? The point of contact is in Italy, where Piedmont exists as an outpost of enlightenment and liberty. It is there that the action of constitutional politics can be carried furthest into the field; and, if danger results, Sardinia says, in the spirit of old times, that she has not been in the habit of counting her enemies. She has already made attempts to revive the Italian nation; but all of Italy that is not Piedmontese is virtually Austrian, and beyond its own frontiers the government of Turin is powerless. Although in alliance with the Western governments, it is not an aid, but an embarrassment. Yet without her concurrence, what can be done to counterpoise the Eastern coalition? Being, therefore, necessary to the West, and being, in her actual condition ineffective, her deduction is, that the West should reconstitute her, and open Italy to her influence.

She declares a fixed plan to be essential, and that this plan must be established on the basis of Italian nationality. She has paid the price of independence by her efforts in the Russian war. The diplomacy of the West, substituting its own principles for those imposed at the last general Congress, by the diplomacy of Vienna, should work in an opposite direction, and, as far as possible, exclude from Italy the moral and material influence of Austria, which is actual mistress of every Italian State—excepting Piedmont—which intervenes everywhere, “appeases” all troubles, suppresses all agitation. The difficulties springing from this condition of things have become so formidable that they must be diplomatically or violently solved. Sardinia invites the West to participate with her in preventing Revolution by introducing Reform. Austria reigns in the fear of Revolution; but her police know how to turn *Insurrection* to account, how to light the beacon that leads them on; for at every successive outbreak, Austria has gained something in Italy. It results that, notwithstanding the French occupation of Rome, her influence is greater than ever. A popular ebullition in Parma is not to her the source of such fear as is inspired by the Reformers of Piedmont, who were at work when the convulsions of 1848-49 interrupted their action. It is the progress of legal, liberal, and pacific changes, approved by Europe, that disquiets the Government at Vienna.

One example of the fallacies of policy is supplied in the refusal of England to appoint a diplomatic representative at Rome. The Protestant nation dreads the advent of a Monsignore to parade the streets of London. But the precaution operates to the direct advantage of the Papacy. What could be the influence of a Monsignore in London compared with the influence of an enlightened English ambassador at Rome, who might openly and loyally give his support to political reforms, in harmony with the wise and liberal statesmen of the country? Rome, as it exists, is the receptacle of corruption. The Sardinian plenipotentiaries, born in its communion, stigmatise the government of the clerical caste as the blight of Italy. If, then, formal changes cannot be

introduced under the decision of the Congress, the Ministers of France, Sardinia, and England ought to concur in supporting every project of political and administrative reform in the Papal States, and in all other Italian territories, to carry on open communications with influential men throughout Italy, and to sustain them by manifestations of sympathy. These diplomatic representatives should be men of moderate and liberal views, familiar with Italian history, necessities, and habits of mind. The establishment of a British Legation at Rome would be the first step. At the same time negotiations should be pursued for the formation of an Italian Customs' Union. Upon this it may be remarked that, since all the eminent men in Italy—Constitutionalists or Republicans—are free-traders, it is the obvious interest of a free-trade community to promote their influence, which represents the national spirit, in opposition to the influence of Austria, which clings to the Russian prohibitive system.

Even in Piedmont the Reform party has been discouraged and baffled by the want of practical sympathy on the part of the Western Powers. England, Sardinia complains, sent Lord Minto to Rome in 1847, and deserted Rome in 1849, when the Reformers were persecuted and suppressed. 1848 disturbed all the calculations of statesmen. From that date the Papal Government ceased to exist. It has since been the appendage of a foreign army of occupation. The memorial admits that, in former days, great administrators wore the Roman scarlet, but now a race of feeble bigots misgovern the Papal States, and the people, awed by French bayonets, submit “in agony.”

“What can one do for Italy?” Leave the provinces of Rome, from Ancona to Ferrara, from the Po to the Apennines, under the domination of the Holy See, but with a complete separation of clerical from political functions. Secularise and re-organise the administrative, judicial, military, and financial departments, and render them independent of the Church, and altogether distinct from it. The Court of Rome would still control the religious affairs and diplomatic relations of the State. Promulgate the Napoleon code, establish a Ministry, with a general Council of State, appoint a secular Vicar, under nomination from the Pope, for a period of ten years, and leave to the Pope, also, the appointment of ministers, councillors of State, and all subordinate officials. Provide that the legislative and executive powers of the secular department should never extend to religious affairs or to mixed matters; stipulate for the maintenance of the Roman Court, and the liquidation of the existing debt in an equitable proportion, by each of the provinces; organise, by means of a conscription, a national army. To such a scheme, which has frequently been suggested at Rome, not even all the Holy College would be opposed. To carry it into effect, however, it must not be entrusted to the Pontifical Government, but to a High Commissioner, appointed by the deliberating powers.

The Sardinian Government never proposed to the Congress the exclusion of Austria from Italy, nor does it seem that Count Cavour or the Marquis D'Azeglio, defined his idea of a scheme for the regulation of Naples. But what they did was to protest, in the name of the one national Government in Italy, against foreign domination, upholding a miserable anarchy of priests, and though we look for no direct results from this bold and magnanimous appeal, it is a sign of life and hope, and places in the clearest light the claims acquired by the Government of Sardinia upon the sympathy and recognition of the Western Powers. The

Plenipotentiaries, however, have dispersed without formally entertaining the Sardinian idea. The next probability seems to be that a Conference of French, British, and Sardinian representatives may be convened *ad hoc* to discuss Italian affairs. Count Cavour has acted well; but does he trust to the generosity of the French Government, or to the sincerity of the English?

#### THE CITY FUEROS.

THE bill for the reconstruction of the City Corporation deserves a separate scrutiny. It is a reform of that kind that destroys what we might desire to keep, without securing a complete substitute. It *un-forms* rather than reforms. Many of the objections urged against the measure in the City are of considerable force. It is, for example, urged that the LORD MAYOR exercises political functions which should be extended rather than destroyed. At present elected by the very numerous constituency of the Livery—16,000 strong—he is the representative of the commerce of the Metropolis. He is the more so, since the Livery, by whom he is elected, is not limited to residents within the City technically so called, but comprises persons who reside in all parts of the Metropolis, who have become members of the several companies and entitled to wear the liveries of those Companies. Were the LORD MAYOR elected by the 96 members of the Common Council, he would cease to possess the independence secured by the present mode of election. A very little well-distributed patronage used among the Ninety-six would deprive him of much weight which he now carries from the nature of the electorate. Speaking to foreign states, or to the country, as the representative of the Metropolis, the LORD MAYOR possesses a use which would entirely pass away; whereas, we repeat, that use might be extended. We have an example ready to our hand: has there not been great utility in the existence of such a public representative to speak the sentiments of the people, at this day, to the United States?

The change in the position of the Aldermen would be somewhat the same; and we much doubt whether men who now accept the office would accept it, or whether those who at present hold it would continue to give attendance or perform the duties. We do not speak without reason in expressing this opinion. There is a point which will come more practically home to most readers. Whatever mistakes the Aldermen may make as magistrates, they are at all events independent. Mr. ARNOLD, one of the Stipendiary Magistrates of the Metropolis, has shown that his brethren are not in that state of independence. It has happened that a Stipendiary Magistrate has received an order from the Home Office to remit a fine; he is liable to removal by the HOME SECRETARY, and the power has been exercised. It is proposed by the bill to abolish the Aldermen as Magistrates, and to substitute for them these Stipendiary Magistrates, who may become but head policemen under the Home Office.

In the case of the Sheriffs this objection grows still stronger. With respect to the Counties, the Sheriff is virtually chosen by the Crown: in the City, the two Sheriffs are elected by the Livery; the two together are “the Sheriff of Middlesex,” acting for the Metropolitan county. It is in the Metropolis particularly that the executive duties of the Sheriff assume at periods of excitement their most important political character. The bill would abolish their independence, and so remove that counterpoise which exists at present for the representation of the public by independent, local executive officers, and it would place the City and Metropolitan county under the direct control of the central Government.

1. Objections stronger yet attach to the abolition of the City companies. They are much more than a machine for pageantry; and at the present day they might be put to uses which they have imperfectly performed in times past, and which they might in modern times have performed with increased utility. They embody the trades of the Metropolis, each trade incorporated by itself. If it has happened that an abuse of the privilege of introducing honorary members, or a neglect of fidelity to particular trades, has occasioned a species of cross practice,—confounding, for example, Lord BROUGHAM with the Fishmongers,—it would be better to correct the abuse than entirely to abolish the organisation. We have already pointed out how the whole Common Hall, that is, all the trades together, constitute a representation of the Metropolis. In some companies the Livery can be obtained for £5. This confers a vote, not only Municipal but Parliamentary; and it is evidently a franchise much more accessible than the occupation of a £10 or even a £5 house. It is open to the industrious workman, and is a very near approach to a general suffrage. If this kind of constitution were developed rather than abolished, it might be made to represent the community in their industrial capacity; and it is a constituency for electing the representatives of the country, which possesses a peculiar value.

There is another office that the several companies could perform, and have performed in times past. It is the exercise of a control over the trade, calling, or mystery. By the laws of the companies, or some of them, if any trader conducts his trade in an unworkmanlike manner, the officers of the company can enter his place of business and destroy those commodities that would bring discredit upon the trade, and injury upon the community. This is an existing machinery by which a check could be placed upon a modern abuse. There is no business in which adulteration is more common than in grocery; and here particularly the power is most distinctly defined by an Act of Parliament, passed some centuries back, and not always unexercised. Men are beating their brains to find modes by which the central Government could exercise such control; but how could it be enforced with so much knowledge, with so much independence for the trade, and so much benefit for all parties, as by the elected representatives of the trade? It, in fact, constitutes self-government for trade as well as for the community; and no government could be so conducive to moral feeling.

Most companies have attached to them certain charities, which in the case of the wealthy companies confer very considerable benefits. A freeman of the Goldsmiths' Company, for example, is entitled, after a certain period, should he need it, to an income of some 14s. or 16s. a-week. A Liveryman, under the same circumstances, is entitled, probably, to £100 a-year. These are large sums which could not be granted by every company; but the principle applies to all; and the grant could, of course, be apportioned to the sums paid for admission. In this view the admission to the company is a species of insurance, which, in the first place, pledges the payer to observe the rules of his trade in an honest, workmanlike, and regular fashion; and, in the second place, contributes towards a fund that protects the payer against destitution in his old age. It is an example of concert amongst the members of a trade which might be extensively carried out in other quarters.

If it were proposed to extend these principles to all towns of the country, we might find strong arguments for that reform. We might at the same time see many reasons for much debating such an extension before we finally

adopted it. There is, however, no question of extension, but only one of abolition. We have the organisation in the City; we are not in a position to exercise a judgment so final that we can say we have completely done with it; on the contrary, we discern in it the elements of a machinery which would be available for many purposes that are now more desirable than ever; so that, instead of abolishing it at present, we had better keep it for a time longer, and see whether we cannot rather improve it and extend its utility. This should be the spirit of any measure for reforming London Corporation.

#### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

COLONIES, like children, are oftentimes a vexatious blessing, especially when they begin to think and act for themselves. Their movements are too bold and rapid for the sedate and measured deportment of the old mother country, ever slow to perceive that her progeny have passed the period of tutelage. Hence arises domestic wrangling, which, gradually becoming more frequent and embittered, finally terminates in a settled feeling of distrust and alienation, perhaps in positive estrangement. A dispute of this unfortunate character has for some time past been growing up between the British Government and Australia, on the subject of a regular steam postal communication. The necessity of such a service was first officially recognised in 1846, but six years were allowed to elapse before a definite arrangement could be effected—and even then it savoured of a tentative nature. Two monthly alternate routes were adopted—the one by the Cape of Good Hope, the other by way of Suez and Singapore. Owing to various causes, the former line excited much disappointment, although the voyage was completed, on an average, in about 68 days. The other route occupied less time, but this advantage was compensated by the inconvenience of frequent stoppages and transhipments. But even these unsatisfactory arrangements were apparently deemed too good for the colonies. They were, at least, suddenly and unexpectedly suspended in November, 1854, on the plea that the exigencies of the late war rendered their continuance impossible. The exigencies of the war, however, were not permitted to interfere with the opium trade to China. Bi-monthly mails were still conveyed from Singapore to Hong Kong, though they could not be conveyed once a month to Melbourne—the two distances being nearly equal; but the value of exports at that time to China being less than two millions, and to Australia upwards of fourteen millions sterling. For eighteen months, therefore, the communication with a colony producing annually ten to twelve millions of gold,—at a time when the salvation of the mother country in a great measure depended upon the rapid and regular despatch of that gold—was confined entirely to sailing vessels, sometimes 105 days on the homeward voyage, never less than 83, and averaging above 93. The outward voyage, indeed, was not quite so tedious, but even more irregular, for it varied from 68 to 108 days.

Their patience at length exhausted by this apparently systematic neglect of their interests, the colonists made a last appeal to the justice of the Imperial Government, and backed their remonstrance with the offer of a munificent annual contribution towards the expenses of a steam postal service. For this act of liberality and patriotism, Ministers propose to inflict upon them a further delay of at least twelve months from the present date. In November, 1855, a Treasury Minute was addressed to the six colonies of Australia, requiring of them to

state the exact amount of subsidy each is willing to contribute, and also to agree among themselves as to the most eligible route to be adopted. No such requirement has ever been made to any other colony or dependency of the British Crown, with the exception of the East Indies, and the two cases are in no way analogous. But, according to the Duke of ARGYLL, it is not intended to await the result of this reference. It is, then, an insult added to injury, a mere mockery, a pretence to gain time. Tenders have been invited for three routes, *via* the Cape, the Isthmus of Panama, and the Red Sea; and in the meantime, not to pre-judge the question, the Duke of ARGYLL adheres to the longest route, and the slowest means of communication.

Disgusted with such confirmed obstinacy or ignorance, the General Association for the Australian Colonies convened a public meeting at the London Tavern, on Monday last, under the auspices of the LORD MAYOR. It has seldom happened that so large an assemblage has been obtained of influential and practical men. The merchants of the first commercial city in the world manifested by their presence on this occasion the importance they attached to a close and intimate communication with the most valuable colony of the British empire. The principal speakers were Mr. WENTWORTH, the Earl of HARDWICKE, LORD STANLEY, and several gentlemen of colonial reputation. The object of the meeting having been clearly and fully stated by the late member for Sydney, and some sonorous platitudes having been duly delivered by the ex-Lord of the Admiralty, with the tone and unction of an open-air preacher, LORD STANLEY, whose radicalism is almost too good to be true, proceeded to lay in a stock of political capital, by a cogent and well-considered speech on colonial matters generally. His Lordship ventured to look forward to the time when the mother-country, over-weighted by "hereditary pauperism and hereditary debt"—his Lordship omitted to add "hereditary legislation"—would be outstripped in the race of nations by her vigorous and unburdened colonies. The real business of the day was then speedily transacted in a few desultory but practical speeches from gentlemen possessing the plebeian advantage of being acquainted with the subject they had met to discuss. It was unanimously resolved that her Majesty's Government be urgently pressed immediately to re-establish a steam postal service with Australia by the most eligible route. And it was clear from the tone and manner of the speakers who represented the colonies, that any further toying with that momentous question would be attended with decisive consequences. Having ears to hear, will "My Lords" of the Treasury fail to understand?

The Colonists act wisely in not insisting upon any particular line in the first instance. Actual experience and the gradual development of steam navigation will best pronounce upon the final eligibility of the different routes. It is possible that the selection may ultimately alight upon that by the Isthmus of Panama, as even now that voyage could be accomplished in 57 days, allowing four days for loss of time in the transhipment of goods, &c. At present the most favoured line appears to be round the Cape of Good Hope, although occupying ten days more than the preceding route, but avoiding the inconveniences and damage incidental to landing cargo, and again putting it on board another ship lying in another sea. There are likewise many advocates for the Red Sea, but their unanimity extends no further than Aden. According to the original scheme of the Australian Association, a new course would be adopted, *via* Diego Garcia, the chief of the Chagos group.



This island, however, is no more than a low-lying reservoir of coral, containing an extensive lake of brackish water. The width of the outer shell does not exceed half a mile, and so little is it elevated above the level of the sea, that in stormy weather the waves break right over the intervening barrier and pour into the inner lake. The only production of this island are cocoa-nut-trees, which serve as a beacon to mariners at a distance of fifteen miles. A very great preliminary expense would therefore be indispensable, in order to erect a lighthouse, and to construct coal yards, marine stores, and the other details of a new colony. It has, consequently, been proposed by others that the Mauritius should be selected in preference to Diego Garcia, as there everything already exists which could possibly be required. The island, besides, may be seen from afar, the climate is extremely salubrious, the trade worthy of encouragement, and—not the least cogent reason—the inhabitants have offered an annual contribution of £14,000 towards establishing a steam communication with Aden. But there is one great objection to both of these courses, the frequency of terrific hurricanes. There remain yet two other routes—the one by Ceylon, Singapore, and the Straits of Sunda, the other by Singapore and Torres Straits. By the Straits of Sunda the passage may be completed in 64 days. The other line is said to be more rapid, but suitable only for small steamers. The real choice, therefore, lies between the Cape of Good Hope and the Isthmus of Panama, and as matters now stand the Colonists have good reason to prefer the former. Ultimately we may not doubt but that a vast network of steam-ships will connect Australia, China, the chief seaports of the Indian empire, the Cape, the Mauritius, and the Red Sea. But in the meantime we simply demand that the steam postal service with Australia be immediately re-established by the most eligible route.

#### A LITTLE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THOUGH little, it is serious, and involves the interests of a large and important community. The Government and the Legislative Council of India have taken measures to introduce into the Straits Settlements—Singapore especially—the Indian rupee currency, with its subdivisions. The people of Singapore have been accustomed to use dollars; and if it were a mere matter of Conservatism against innovation, we should have nothing to urge in their behalf. But it concerns their commercial prosperity. Their dollar is divisible into a hundred copper cents, with half and quarter cent. pieces, "highly appreciated" by the native traders. This dollar, with its subdivisions, is the established circulating medium throughout the Eastern Archipelago, and the neighbouring regions, particularly China, whence the greater part of the Singapore trade is derived.

But what is the amount of the trade of Singapore, sometime a little fishing station of savages? Upwards of nine millions sterling, entirely transacted in dollars and cents; and what is the convenience of the local government, the whole expenditure of which does not exceed £56,000, compared with that of the merchants who carry on this surprising commerce? Hitherto, the trading relations of the Singapore community with the races of the islands and of China have gone on rapidly prospering; their port has become the favourite of the farther east, greater than Batavia is, greater than Johore ever was. But the natives of Eastern Asia, the Chinese especially, are worshippers of ancient customs, and can scarcely be persuaded to transact their exchanges with the Indian rupee. As for Pice,

they value them no more than an English artisan would value a cowry. Is it, then, reasonable or just for the sake of a pedantic uniformity to injure an important commercial settlement, by forcing upon it a currency which may drive a large portion of the trade into "dollar ports?" Of course, other trading communities will take every advantage of the innovation, and will persuade many a trader to desert Singapore, where he is paid in the unpopular rupees, and resort where the familiar dollars and cents prevail.

A serious interest is involved in the decision of the Home Government upon this question. No one who is acquainted with the habits of mind, the prejudices, the inveterate monotony of the Eastern mind, can doubt that to pay an Asiatic in a coin obnoxious to him, is to cause immense losses on the exchange of money, and to impose a check upon a growing trade. How can he take our merchandise, if he dislikes our money?

#### MR. LOWE'S NEW BILL.

MR. LOWE has re-introduced his measure for the regulation of Joint-Stock Companies, with the title of "The Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1856." It provides that all associations containing not less than seven, and not more than twenty members, may be incorporated into a company, with or without limited liability. But after the 3rd of November next, no association with more than twenty members, unless empowered by special act or charter, or under the Stannaries' Laws, can be incorporated unless under the new Act.

To legalise the provisional registration, Mr. LOWE proposes to enact that seven or more persons shall sign a memorandum of Association, to be lodged with the Registrar, specifying the name of the projected company, its objects, the amount of capital, the number and amount of shares, and whether it is to be formed on the limited or unlimited principle. Immediately upon the deposit of this document with the Registrar, the subscribers and all the subsequent shareholders become a corporate body, with a perpetual succession, a common seal, and the privileges of a Joint-Stock Company. If the company frames no set of regulations for itself, under the approval of the Registrar, it must abide by the rules contained in a schedule appended to the Act. It must keep a list of shareholders, and an account of money paid and due, which must be accessible to the proprietary free of charge, and to all other persons on the receipt of a fee of one shilling. Special regulations, not contrary to the tenor of the Act, may be passed by three-fourths of the shareholders; but, within fifteen days, such new rules must be submitted to the Registrar. One-fifth of the shareholders may, at any time, apply to the Board of Trade, for the appointment of an Inspector, who shall examine and report upon the company's affairs; or, the shareholders generally may appoint an inspector, the officials being bound, under penalties, to furnish him with all necessary facilities for the investigation.

In companies with limited liability, the responsibility of shareholders will continue for one year after withdrawal, and in companies with unlimited liability for three years. The company may be dissolved by the resolution of a general meeting, when business has been suspended for one year, when it is unable to pay its debts, when three-fourths of the capital have been lost, or when only seven shareholders remain. If a debt exceeding £50 due by the company remains unpaid three weeks after a legal claim has been made, the company is to be considered insolvent. This is a very important clause.

We reserve, for the present, the criticisms suggested by this measure, which has been considerably modified since Mr. Lowe withdrew it, before the Easter recess.

#### PROPOSED REFORM OF THE JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF INDIA.

THE report of the Commission appointed to inquire into "the jurisdiction, powers, and rules of the existing Courts of Justice and Police Establishments" in the territories under the government of the East India Company, is now presented to the public in a Blue Book of some 258 pages. The Commissioners propose to amalgamate the Supreme Court of Judicature, in Calcutta, with the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and to give to this new tribunal the style and title of the High Court. They are not unanimous in their suggestions, but the majority are of opinion that this change should be effected by constituting a Court consisting of eight members, of whom three should be appointed by the Crown, and the rest by the Governor-General in Council. The Crown Judges must be barristers of England and Ireland, or members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, of not less than five years' standing. But what experience does a barrister acquire in five years calculated to fit him for the bench, in a country of whose laws, language, and people he can know nothing until after a long residence? What follows is still more objectionable. The Governor-General in Council may select from the preceding class, or from members of the Covenanted Civil Service of not less than ten years' standing, or from members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service employed for not less than ten years in the judicial service of the Government, or from persons who have been vakeels for not less than ten years, or from persons who have belonged to the two last-named classes for periods amounting together to not less than the same term of years. Now, a Civil Servant of ten years' standing has virtually only eight years' experience, for during the first two years after his arrival in the country he is engaged in acquiring the languages, and in learning the technicalities of his profession. Nor are the remaining eight years entirely devoted to judicial or magisterial pursuits. During a part of the time he is employed in the revenue department, but this is so far of advantage that it enables him to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the people, of their manner of living, and peculiar modes of thought. The members of the Uncovenanted Service and the Vakeels, or Native Barristers, are likely to prove far more competent than their more favoured brethren, though at first they will have to encounter some prejudices on account of the false position they occupy in the very absurd and artificial society of British India.

The Manchester party, whose conscientious sentiment is only equalled by their profound ignorance on Indian subjects, will, no doubt, rejoice with exceeding great joy at the new prospect opening out for the natives. They assert, and perhaps believe, that natives are too little employed by the British Government, and that when employed they are invariably underpaid. But how stands the case in reality? In 1849 there were 2,813 natives in the receipt of Government salaries varying from £24 to £1,560 per annum, namely:—

	1 at	£1,560	a-year.		
8	"	840	to	£960	a-year.
12	"	720	"	840	"
68	"	600	"	720	"
69	"	480	"	600	"
58	"	360	"	480	"
277	"	240	"	360	"
1,173	"	120	"	240	"
1,147	"	24	"	120	"

But the value of a rupee to a native living

in India is fully equal to five times that sum to an Englishman living in England: so that, in point of fact, the above table of figures represents a series of salaries ranging from £120 to £7,800 a-year.

There is yet another very serious objection to the proposed scheme of reform. It is recommended that the Judges of the High Court shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Crown—or, in law phraseology, *durante bene placito*—and not *quam diu bene gesseris*, as long as they shall fairly and honestly discharge their official duties. And it is added that the Governor-General in Council shall be competent to direct the suspension of any Judge of the High Court until the pleasure of the Crown be known. If his lordship have power to suspend one, he must have power to suspend all—a most dangerous prerogative, even though it may never be acted upon, for it makes the Judges entirely dependent on the caprice of the Governor-General for the time being.

The High Court, presided over by the Chief Justice, shall be an Appellate Court in the last resort, its decisions being subject only to an appeal to her Majesty in Privy Council. It may be also divided into courts of original jurisdiction, presided over by one or more Judges selected by the Chief Justice; but from these Courts an appeal shall always lie, in cases of civil jurisdiction, to the Appellate Court in which the same Judges sit and have a voice, though in criminal cases there shall be no appeal: questions relating to property being considered of greater importance than questions relating merely to life. A point of law, however, may be reserved for the opinion of the High Court: the due maintenance of the technicalities of the law being of greater moment than simple facts and arguments which can affect only the truth of the case.

Under the present system the highest Civil Court is called the Sudder Dewanny, under which, in the Bengal Presidency, there are four grades of Courts. The Moonsiff adjudicates in disputes when the value of the property does not exceed 300 rupees. The Sudder Ameen's jurisdiction extends to cases where property to the value of 1,000 rupees is in dispute. The Principal Sudder Ameen has original jurisdiction in disputes above 1,000 rupees. And the Zillah, or District Judge, has power to withdraw any case from the files of the subordinate Courts and to try it himself. The Zillah Judge also receives appeals from the decisions of the Moonsiff and the Sudder Ameen, and from the Principal Sudder Ameen when the value of the dispute is not more than 5,000 rupees—beyond that sum the appeal lies to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. The Commissioners propose that these four grades shall be replaced by three; the Moonsiff—having original jurisdiction up to rs. 2,500; the Principal Sudder Ameen—taking in hand, in the first instance, all cases above that sum; and the Zillah Judge with much the same powers as at present.

With regard to criminal jurisdiction, it is proposed that there shall be Courts of Session, with full powers, save as to pronouncing sentence of death, which is reserved for the High Court; Courts of the Magistrates,—empowered to pass sentence of imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, and to impose a fine of 1,000 rupees and under; and Subordinate Criminal Courts, divided into two classes, with inferior jurisdiction to the preceding. According to the system which now prevails, there are four Courts: the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, the Session Court, the Magistrate, and various assistants. The new arrangement, if carried out, will undoubtedly

tend to simplify legal proceedings, and will produce a material improvement in the lower grades of the magistracy.

In matters of detail there is much to praise, and also something to reprehend. In the former category must be classed the abolition of the stamp duty, which has long been regarded as a vexatious grievance. The sum demanded for each paper, or official statement—namely, one shilling, may appear a mere trifle to the guinea-dispensing Briton; but to the poor native it acts as a serious obstacle in the pursuit of justice. We also hail with satisfaction the proposal to appoint public prosecutors, as likely to prevent unfounded prosecutions as well as collusion with the accused, and to secure regularity and uniformity in the mode of conducting criminal trials. And peculiarly gratifying it is to observe some progress in the minds of the Commissioners with regard to the atrocious vindictiveness displayed in the imprisonment of poor debtors. They have not, indeed, the moral courage to recommend the entire abolition of this legalised form of revenge, but they limit the period to two years, during which the creditor is bound to pay a monthly allowance for the prisoner's subsistence; the omission to do so within the space of twenty-four hours after it has become due, entitling the prisoner to immediate release. The surrender of the whole of his property likewise secures the liberty of the debtor—any fraud or concealment subjecting him to a criminal action at the hands of the public prosecutor. Nor is it less worthy of commendation that the police are forbidden to offer any inducement, by threat or promise or otherwise, to induce any suspected person to make a disclosure. Confessions before the police are not to be reduced to writing, or held of any account, except so far as they may convey information calculated to discover the actual delinquents. But we are not prepared to view with equal favour the proposed abolition of oaths, and other kinds of affirmation in the examination of witnesses. In former times it was customary to swear Hindoos upon the Ganges water, and Mohammedans on the Koran; but in 1840 it was enacted that the members of both these religious professions should make an affirmation to the following effect: "I solemnly affirm in the presence of ALMIGHTY God that what I state shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." This enactment has undoubtedly proved a failure: but, rather than abolish every form of adjuration, it would be assuredly desirable to resort to the original usage. That the natives are not remarkable for their love of truth is a proverbial fact. They will commit perjury in the most wholesale manner, and with something like conscientiousness. Some years ago a wealthy landowner was accused of deliberately shooting a neighbour during a village affray. He pleaded an *alibi*, and brought upwards of forty witnesses to prove that at that time he was twenty miles away. On the other side, more than twenty persons positively swore that they had seen him with their own eyes take aim at, and kill the murdered man. Both parties were guilty of wilful perjury. It was well known to judge, jury, witnesses, and all, that the accused neither fired the gun nor was twenty miles off, but actually in the village and in his own house, whence he probably encouraged and directed his party. In this case the oath was a dead letter; but we have the evidence of a most intelligent Mohammedan gentleman and law officer, mentioned in Col. SLEEMAN'S *Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official*, that by far the larger portion of the native community are restrained by an oath when they would not otherwise hesitate to tell a falsehood; and he adduces a striking

example. "In taking an oath," he says, "they are afraid of two things—the anger of God and the odium of men. Only three days ago I required a power of attorney from a lady of rank to enable me to act for her in a case pending before the court in this town. It was given to me by her brother: and two witnesses came to declare that she had given it. 'Now,' said I, 'this lady is known to live under the curtain, and you will be asked by the judge whether you saw her give this paper; what will you say?' They both replied, 'If the judge asks us the question without an oath, we will say, yes: it will save much trouble, and we know that she did give the paper, though we did not really see her give it; but if he puts the Koran into our hands, we must say, no: for we should otherwise be pointed at by all the town as perjured wretches; our enemies would soon tell everybody that we had taken a false oath.' Now, the form of an oath is a great check upon this sort of persons."

There is another point on which it is desirable that more light should be thrown. The pleadings before the High Court will be conducted, as at present, before the Supreme Court, in the English language. There is no alternative, unless all the judges be required to know some of the native languages. But there is no apparent objection to such a requisition, except that it would confine the selection of judges to the members of the Indian bar, and thus diminish the value of the patronage of the Crown. As far as the administration of strict justice is concerned, there would be great gain in rendering it indispensable to the obtaining a seat on the Bench that the future judge should be well acquainted with the manners, customs, and idiomatic expressions of the people in whose disputes he will be called upon to adjudicate. And the prospect of this high prize would, undoubtedly, raise the character of the local bar, and stimulate its members to increased exertions. As an instance of the absurdities which arise from the judge's ignorance of the native tongue, an amusing dialogue may be quoted that once took place in the Supreme Court.

Interpreter—"Prisoner at the bar, how will you be tried?"

Prisoner—"Ap ma bap."

Judge—"What does he say?"

Interpreter—"My Lord: he says he will be tried by God and his country."

Now, the literal signification of *Ap ma bap* is, "You are my mother and father!" and simply means "just as you please," "I leave myself in your hands:" it is a common answer with people too stupid or indifferent to express any particular wish.

Perhaps one of the most important suggestions made by her Majesty's Commissioners is that which establishes one law for natives and Europeans. Hitherto, if a European committed a crime on the extreme frontier of the empire, the witnesses and himself had to be conveyed at a great expense to Calcutta, to appear before the Supreme Court. The natural consequence was that many offences were overlooked rather than incur the fatigue and costs of a long and tedious journey, together with the loss of much valuable time. And even when a prosecution was undertaken from a sense of justice or other motive, it was difficult to say who was the greater sufferer, the victor or the vanquished.

THE NEW HACKNEY PROPRIETORS' SCHEME.—A general adjourned meeting of the London hackney carriage proprietors was held on Wednesday evening at the Coach and Horses, Marsham-street, Westminster, for the purpose of considering the expediency of starting the cabs as one-horse metropolitan stage carriages, as a means of supplying the increased accommodation in transit which the requirements of the public demand. Resolutions in accordance with these views were unanimously carried, and it was resolved to institute a "London Omnibus Association."



## Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

SHAKESPEARE is the inexhaustible theme of English writers, as GOETHE is of the Germans, and in both cases there is sufficient matter for interminable discussion on what SHAKESPEARE wrote, and what GOETHE meant. The first condition—that of a correct text—is, unhappily, not only impossible in SHAKESPEARE'S case, but is not in so absolute and definite a state of impossibility that men are willing to resign themselves to it, and judge the writings only by those general excellences which defective texts fail to disguise. Of CHAUCER, of SPENSER, nay, of SHAKESPEARE'S OWN fellow dramatists, especially BEN JONSON, we have unimpeachable texts. But the greatest poet yet known to the world is known only through a text which is hopelessly corrupt.

In the new number of the *Edinburgh Review* there is an article of unusual excellence on SHAKESPEARE'S text, with especial reference to the volume discovered by Mr. COLLIER, containing 20,000 corrections on the margin. We have seen no such writing on that volume as this in the *Edinburgh*, and commend all our readers to it. The writer very skillfully argues that from the nature of the case these corrections are either all conjectural, and in no wise more authoritative than the conjectures of other critics, or else the corrector must have had some authentic source from which he drew; to admit that some may be authentic is, however, to open the door to endless dispute, since no evidence is ready to distinguish between what is conjectural and what is authentic; and inasmuch as the nature of these corrections for the most part points to an authentic source—in the opinion of the *Edinburgh Reviewer*—the battle must now shift its ground, and critics must set themselves, if possible, to distinguish between what is conjectural and what authentic.

The same review contains an article on *Body and Mind*, which will be read with interest, although not in itself remarkable; an able review of BREWSTER'S *Life of Newton*, and an intemperate review of *Ruskinism*, written probably by some R.A., or by the irate friend of some R.A. That Mr. RUSKIN lays himself open to attack in almost every chapter he writes, no one, now-a-days, need be told: but for an influential journal like the *Edinburgh Review* to print an article in which the animus is strong but the intelligence feeble, and in which Mr. RUSKIN is proved to be a shallow "prater," whose "jargon" only noodles can admire, is not to affect the reputation of Mr. RUSKIN, but to discredit the Review. The contradictions which are pointed out in this article, at least those that are real, would have served as excellent indications of the caution necessary in reading Mr. RUSKIN, had they been temperately put, and set in tolerable argument; but the writer will find the public slow to believe him against Mr. RUSKIN. What, indeed, can any one think of a critic who retorts on Mr. RUSKIN that "MACLISE is certainly the artist in the whole Royal Academy who has carried to its highest pitch that finish which Mr. RUSKIN admires in the Pre-Raphaelite school!"

The *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal* has nothing in it this quarter which calls for notice here except an angry and supremely foolish review of Professor BADEN POWELL'S work, by a Mr. ALEXANDER THOMSON of Banbury, who is afflicted to think that a Clergyman of the Church of England and an Oxford Professor, should hold the "dreary speculations of LAPLACE, LAMARCK, OKEN, and the author of *The Vestiges*." As a specimen, at once, of Mr. ALEXANDER THOMSON'S logic and charity read this:—

If Professor Powell's theory of creation be true, and can be proved to be true, then there is an end of all revealed religion, and of all natural religion too,—there cannot be an Almighty personal God creating and sustaining all things. Perhaps the most painful and the most dangerous part of the book to common readers is the mixture of arguments tending to destroy all religion, with professions of respect for Christianity. Surely the author cannot be ignorant of the tendency of his own reasonings.

How characteristic this passage is of the amiable and philosophic temper rendering polemics on the Development Hypothesis so agreeable! First, Mr. THOMSON boldly asserts that the theory does away with all revealed religion, and "all natural religion too," as if religion depended on a scientific hypothesis; and, having satisfied his own mind with this logic, Mr. THOMSON straightway accuses Professor POWELL of hypocrisy. How sincerely he himself looks at the question, may be gathered from this:—

We admit that we do not find a perfect system of philosophy, either moral or scientific, in the Holy Scriptures. They were given to man for a higher and more important purpose than to teach abstract knowledge. But we do not admit that there is one word or statement in Scripture inconsistent with sound philosophy, or opposed to it; and we go a step further and maintain that the steady progress of Truth in every department,—be it Biblical criticism, mental philosophy, physical science, or antiquarian research,—is rapidly adding to the proofs, already innumerable, that the Bible contains the words, while all nature displays the works, of the Almighty Creator and Preserver of all things, and that His words and His works are ever in perfect harmony—they cannot contradict each other.

It is not often we can counsel our readers to read, except for amusement, the criticisms of Frenchmen on SHAKESPEARE; but we counsel them not to

pass over M. MONTEGUT'S article on *Hamlet* in the last *Revue des Deux Mondes*, an article which, in France, will be very striking because it exposes a fallacy running through French art. Indeed this fallacy, although not so widely accepted in England, is also frequently to be met with here. M. MONTEGUT protests against the notion of poetical "types." SHAKESPEARE, as indeed all great poets, does not paint types, he paints individuals. HAMLET is not a type of the metaphysical dreamer. He is an historical individuality—not only complex, because human, but specially complicated with the temporal conditions of his age and rank. There are points in M. MONTEGUT'S paper which will be questioned, but the whole cannot be read without interest.

## WHO WROTE THE WAVERLEY NOVELS?

Who wrote the *Waverley Novels*? Being an Investigation into certain Mysterious Circumstances attending their Production, and an Inquiry into the Literary Aid which Sir Walter Scott may have received from many Persons.

London: Smith and Elder.

QUEEN ELIZABETH once proposed to have the suspected author of an offensive pamphlet racked in order to extort confession from him. "Nay, Madam," said Bacon, "never rack his person, but rack his style. Command him to write another pamphlet, and I will undertake to pronounce whether he be the author of this." Some persons who are credited with more than their own, are obliging enough voluntarily to place themselves on the critical rack. For example, it was at one time reported that the novels of a very fertile living author were written by his wife; but circumstances at length induced the lady to publish a novel avowedly her own, and that example of her quality as an authoress set the report at rest for ever.

Unfortunately, no such test is possible with regard to those for whom W. J. F., the author of the above-named pamphlet, claims the chief authorship of the *Waverley Novels*. We have no opportunity of racking their style, for their right hand has long forgotten its cunning, and they have left nothing behind them which will enable us to gauge their power. Their works belong to the same famous category with bachelors' wives and old maids' children.

We know, indeed, of a brain and hand lying these four-and-twenty years under the sod at Melrose which have left behind them indisputable proof of a genius inspired with all the powers exhibited in the *Waverley Novels*, of a memory stored with all the knowledge required for writing them, of a nature characterised by all the tastes and idiosyncrasies betrayed in them. That this brain should have produced the *Waverley Novels* has hitherto seemed no more surprising to the majority of well-informed mankind than that the man who wrote *Hamlet* should have written *As you Like It*, than that the conqueror of Jena was the conqueror of Austerlitz, than that the vine which bears purple clusters one year should bear other purple clusters the next. A sufficient cause for the existence of the *Waverley Novels* seemed to be given in the genius of Scott.

But now we are called on to revise this opinion. According to W. J. F., those novels—at least the best of them produced between 1814 and 1823, were not written by Walter Scott, who has unfairly monopolised the credit of them, but by his brother, Thomas Scott, and Elizabeth MacCulloch, the wife of the said Thomas; the husband contributing the humorous character and dialogue, and the military sketches, and the wife supplying the descriptions of scenery, the feminine characters, and the construction of the plot. The utmost Walter did, it appears, was to throw in some of his dead historical lore among the living scenes that were due to the joint genius of Thomas and Elizabeth, and to add a few limbs and flourishes of style. But the vital part of *The Antiquary*, *Guy Mannering*, and the rest was all begotten in Canada, by a man whose hand shook with drink, and a woman who "may possibly" have written some feeble poems and articles signed "Eliza," in the corner of an American newspaper. It was not possible for Walter Scott, a practised writer, to have produced the best of the *Waverley Novels* in such rapid succession, but it was possible for Elizabeth MacCulloch and her husband. And what is yet more remarkable, the man and woman, who had genius enough to produce works which won not only a world of fame but a world of money, were contented to live an utterly obscure life, and to get nothing but a miserable gleanings of hundreds that you may count by units, while their brother pocketed his tens of thousands and carried away immortal fame as the fruit of their labours. Yet more; Thomas and Elizabeth Scott had several children, yet none of those children have, apparently, breathed a word in vindication of their parents' rights.

Not a probable case, certainly, considering what we know of human nature. However, *le vrai n'est pas toujours le vraisemblable*, and we are prepared to bow to sufficient evidence. When W. J. F. has backed his case by adequate proof, we will unlearn half our piety towards Walter Scott, place him in a humble niche of our temple, and make room for W. J. F.'s "strange gods"—Thomas and Elizabeth.

At present, however, we are far from feeling coerced by his evidence, and we have taken up his pamphlet, not as a matter of any importance, but simply as a literary—or rather, an illiterate—curiosity. From an editorial note in the *Irish Quarterly* we gather that the initials W. J. F. represent "a gentleman who has obtained a respectable literary status," and having been amused ourselves, we propose to amuse our readers, with the indications afforded in this pamphlet as to the amount of logical ability and literary acquirement with which such a "status" may be obtained.

The chief points in W. J. F.'s argument are—1. That an anonymous letter, published in a Quebec newspaper in 1820, states that the writer saw the manuscript of the *Antiquary* in Thomas Scott's handwriting, and that Elizabeth Scott "wrote the character of Flora Mac Ivor." 2. That Thomas Scott is pronounced by all who knew him to have possessed great humour and story-telling faculty, and that his wife had a "talent for writing" and was stored with Scotch traditions. 3. That the dates in *Lockhart's Life* are irreconcilable with the production of the novels by Walter Scott. 4. That among the letters not suppressed by Lockhart there is one written shortly after the appearance of *Waverley*, in which Walter urges his brother to try

his hand at a novel and send it him to dress up. 5. That certain scenes and characters in the novels are known to have been familiar to Elizabeth Scott from her childhood. 6. That Walter's denial of the authorship in the first instance nullifies his ultimate assertion of it.

A skilful advocate might create an effect with such a brief as this. But W. J. F. so manages his arguments that they either prove too much, or else contradict each other. At one moment he tells us that Walter Scott could not possibly have had time to write the novels; at another, that it is not surprising if the manuscript of most of them is extant in Walter Scott's handwriting, *since he thought nothing of the trouble of copying*,—at another, that "an adaptation must take a longer period to accomplish than a story written *currente calamo*." Again, he brings forward Sophia Scott's declaration, that though the whole family had access to her father's papers, they had never seen a scrap of the manuscript of any of the novels, forgetting that, if, as he says on another page, Walter Scott acted the part of "a skilful editor who fluently fills up and judiciously strikes out," the difficulty of his daughter's statement is rather increased than lessened. His family would be much more likely to notice a strange manuscript on his desk, than to notice his own. But we do not undertake to dissect W. J. F.'s arguments, still less to disprove them. Our readers, we fancy, will thank us more for giving them a few specimens, which, to speak in the style of able editors, "need no comment."

Searching for cumulative evidence, W. J. F. procured an old *Army List*, in which he read the names, first, of the officers in the 70th regiment, of which Thomas Scott was Paymaster, and, subsequently, of the officers in other regiments, engaged in Canada, with which the 70th was brought into frequent intercourse. Hereupon, he tells us, he was struck with "some remarkable coincidences;" and probably the reader will be equally "struck" when he learns what some of these coincidences were. The list of officers in the 70th, he discovers, has a Captain O'Neil—and in "*Guy Mannering*" there is a Lieutenant O'Neil; it has a Mac Laurin—and in the *Fair Maid of Perth* there is a MacLouis; in the *Legend of Montrose* a Maclean; it has a Gaston—and one of the novels is called *Anne of Gierstein*! You see at once that these names are as like "as my fingers is to my fingers?" But these astonishing coincidences are nothing to what is coming. There was actually in the 70th a Lieutenant John Graham—and in *Old Mortality* there is a Colonel John Graham of Claverhouse (of course, an altogether unhistorical personage); there was also a Lieutenant Smith, whose name clearly suggested that of Harry Smith, the valiant armoured in the *Fair Maid of Perth*. After this one does not wonder to find W. J. F. saying—"Some mysterious impulse led me to try whether if (sic) in the *Army List* of that day any George Heriot would be found (for who ever heard of a George Heriot except in the *Fortunes of Nigel*)." Startling result! a Colonel F. George Heriot commanded the Canadian Voltigeurs. The only real "coincidences" between the list of the 70th and the Waverley novels are the names of Dalgetty and Sampson. Apropos of the former, W. J. F. quotes Dalgetty's reference to "the learning whilk I had acquired at the *Mareschal College* of Aberdeen," in order to point out the curious coincidence that "Mareschal," is the name given to one of the characters in the *Black Dwarf*. Apropos of the latter, he quotes a statement made by an old messmate of Thomas Scott's, that Adjutant Sampson, who was a queer, but honest fellow, had the nick-name of "Dominie," *omitting to ascertain whether the nick-name was given before or after the publication of Guy Mannering*.

But the most astonishing revelations are yet to come. In other regiments W. J. F. detects an Ensign Jones—and there is a Mrs. Jones in *St. Ronan's Well*—a Lieutenant Fennell—and you remember *Penella*; a Quartermaster Gow—who clearly accounts for Neil Gow, the name of the fiddler in *St. Ronan's Well*, since no one ever heard before of Neil Gow, a fiddler; a Lieutenant Duke—and there is "Duke Hildebrod" in *Nigel*! Last, and most amazing of all, in the 16th there is an officer named Dalzell, and who does not remember *General Dalzell* in *Old Mortality*?—in the 97th there is a Captain Monk, and in *Woodstock*, too, there is—a *General Monk*!

We see what an amount of historical knowledge goes to the attainment of a "respectable literary status."

One more taste of W. J. F.'s quality, and we have done. In the 103rd there was a Captain Guy Carleton Colclough, and he sees a casual connexion between this fact and the name *Guy Mannering*. "For," says W. J. F., "Scott, in his introduction to *Guy Mannering*, says that he 'looked about for a name and a subject,' and from this observation we infer that such was his invariable habit when commencing a fictitious narrative. *The practice is, I believe, usual among authors.*"

#### TYPICAL FORMS.

*Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation.* By the Rev. James McCosh, LL.D., and George Dickie, M.D. Edinburgh: Constable and Co.

#### [SECOND NOTICE.]

HAVING in the previous article protested against the argument from design, and against Natural Theology altogether, we will now attempt to convey some idea of the work before us, which is Paley applied to the science of the nineteenth century, taking in quite the latest views of transcendental anatomy.

The authors set out with the statement that two great principles are discoverable running through the universe: a principle of Order, or a general Plan, or Type, to which every object is made to conform with more or less precision; and a principle of Adaptation by which each object while constructed after a general model, is at the same time accommodated to the situation which it has to occupy, and a purpose which it is intended to serve. Thus conceived, their work seems one of pure transcendental science; and as such, it might have been of great value; as it is, the illustrations they have brought together of this uniformity and adaptation give it the main interest. Had they not mingled therewith a running thread of Natural Theology they might have produced a work of permanent value; but their theoretical pre-occupation has damaged their science.

The work consists of three books. The first collects examples of Order prevailing in the world of physics; the second consists of a co-ordinate series of facts giving indications of combined order and adaptation throughout

the various kingdoms of Nature—tracing the unity in the forms of plants and animals—in geological and astronomical phenomena; the third book is devoted to the interpretation of the facts.

Both Dr. McCosh and Dr. Dickie have direct scientific knowledge, yet, of course, their book is mainly a compilation, and reads too much like second-hand work. It shows considerable reading, although that reading is not always well digested, nor always so accurately reported as might be. Thus, at page 17, they say "ten is the typical number of the fingers and toes of man, and, indeed, of the digits of all vertebrate animals." They must be perfectly aware that the digits of many vertebrata are eight, six, and even four. Again, at page 23, they say "Animals and vegetables, it is well known, are classified according to type; and they can be so arranged, because types are really found in nature, and are not the mere creation of human reason or fancy." Will they be good enough to say where these types are found, except in the human reason? Do they mean that the typical fish swims amid the myriads of fishes made after his pattern, the typical bivalve gapes amid his gaping satellites, the typical polyp stretches forth its tentacles amid the branches of seaweed? At page 280 we read:—

The presence of a system of nerves is the most marked character which separates the animal from the vegetable kingdom. In some of the lower forms, its existence has not been clearly demonstrated; in many it is very rudimentary. But as we rise higher in the scale we find an evident advance, commensurate with the endowments of the animal.

The nervous system does not mark the distinction, simply because large classes of unquestionable animals have none. To say that the nervous system has not been "clearly demonstrated," is inaccurate: its existence has nothing but gratuitous supposition by way of evidence in all *infusoria*, in all the myriad species of *Hydrozoa* and *Anthozoa*; and it is now very doubtful whether even the *Echinodermata* have a nervous system, that which has long been taken for one being questionable.

There are other examples which, on a careful revision, they will themselves alter. As a specimen of the elastic nature of their argument to meet any difficulty, take the following:—

When the action of the combination of powers necessary to the development of an organ is interfered with we have a *Monster*. In monstrosities the principle of order is not accommodated to the usual special end. They are always comparatively few in number—in short, the exception. But we are not to conclude that they are failures, or that they have no end to serve. A world in which they were the rule would certainly be a failure; but, as exceptions, they are as instructive as the rule. They help man to discover the nature of those agencies which combine to form typical organs, and they show how derangements which, when few, work no evil, would have been fearful if they had been frequent. Teratology, which treats of natural monstrosities, has now a place among acknowledged sciences. Single monsters are produced by arrest of development; double by the union of homologous parts, as of veins to veins, and arteries to arteries. The aberrations of monstrosity do not exceed certain limits. They have their distinctive characters, and long ago there were noticed five orders, twenty-three families and eighty-three genera. So far as these monstrosities do not produce pain, they are not evils any more than an irregularly-formed crystal is. So far as they are the means of entailing suffering and humiliation among mankind, they carry us into the profoundest of all mysteries (which we cannot here discuss)—the existence of evil.

Thus a monster turns out an example of "admirable contrivance;" he is produced in order that man, by noting the exception, may understand what is the rule, and may also learn what a fearful world it would have been had the exception been the rule!

The tone of their work is commendable. They have none of the acrimony which theologians are prone to substitute for reasoning; and if they are somewhat contemptuous towards adversaries, that is a very general failing. They should not, however, say that the phrase, "conditions of existence," is the "miserable subterfuge of French materialists." They should not say so for two reasons: it was not a subterfuge, and it was not invented by the materialists. They ought to know that the phrase is Cuvier's, and that he was very proud of it. Again, why is Buffon's vanity made responsible in the following example?—

We are not surprised to find a man so proverbially vain as Buffon failing to discover marks of design in the hump of the camel, but it is rather wonderful to find Cuvier, whose heart was so filled with admiration of the Divine wisdom, speaking somewhat doubtfully of the sloth.

Buffon's delinquency is here made moral, Cuvier's only intellectual: is it because these authors can quote Cuvier in favour of final causes, and cannot quote the vain Buffon?

But, as we said, the work contains much that is interesting. The reader will here find brought into brief compass those views of Owen on the vertebral theory, of Huxley on the molluscan archetype, and of Dr. McCosh on vegetable morphology, which Goethe long ago commenced. He will find much with which he will disagree, not a little which will strike him as purely fanciful, but also not a little which will give fresh insight and interest into vegetable and animal forms. As a specimen, we will extract the following:—

It will not be reckoned by any scientific botanist, in the present day, as an excess of refinement to represent the developed organs of the plant as all formed after one or other of two different types or models, the Stem and the Leaf.

First, The more solid parts of the plant are composed of a number of stems, proceeding the one from the other in linear succession. Sprung from the embryo, or seed, there is the axis mounting upwards and becoming the aerial stem and going downward and becoming the root. From the former of these, or the ascending axis, there go off lateral stems, which we may call branches and from these other stems, which we may call branchlets. There proceed, in like manner, from the descending axis, or top root, lateral branches which also ramify through the soil. There are important differences between the aerial and the subterranean stems to fit them for their different functions. Roots, for example, have no pith, no scales or leaves, and, in ordinary circumstances, no leaf-buds like the upward axis. Still the two are alike in the general character; the branched plant is found to have a branched root. The tendencies of the underground ramification have not, so far as we know, been carefully determined; but, above ground, it is very evident that the stem branch and branchlet obey the same laws. "If a thousand branches from the same tree," says Lindley, "are compared together, they will be found to be formed upon the same uniform plan, and to accord in every essential particular. Each branch is also, under favour



able circumstances, capable of itself becoming a separate individual, as is found by cuttings, buddings, graftings, and other horticultural processes. This being the case, it follows that what is proved of one branch is true of all the others." We have seen a pear-tree laid prostrate on the ground by storms, but, with its roots still fixed in the soil, sending out a branch from its side, which mounted upward, and took a form precisely like that of the parent tree.

The other typical or model form is the leaf. We have shown that all the appendages of the plant are constructed on this type. "Linnaeus had a presentiment of something of this kind, and, in his *Prolepsis Plantarum*, carried it out in such a way that, starting from the consideration of a perennial plant with regular periodicity of vegetation, as in our forest trees, he explained the collective floral parts, from the bracts onward, as the collective foliar product of a five-year old shoot, which, by anticipation and modification, was developed in one year. This view is, in the first instance, taken from the most limited point possible, from the examination of a plant of our climate; and, secondly, imagined and carried out with great want of clearness." The true doctrine was first propounded by C. F. Wolff (*Theoria Generationis*, 1764), but his treatise lay buried in neglect till the doctrine became established by the influence of others. It was first presented to the world by the great German poet, Goethe, who, though not learned in the artificial botany at that time taught in the schools, had a fine eye for the objective world. We are not willing, indeed, to admit that the form in which Goethe expounded the doctrine is in every respect correct. It is wrong to represent floral organs as metamorphosed leaves, for they never have been leaves in fact; the accurate statement is, that these organs and leaves are formed after the same general plan. Nor are we to represent nature as striving after a model form, which she fails to reach, in the various modifications of organs; for the modifications are as much an end and intended as the parts which may be pointed to as patterns. Still, Goethe may be regarded as having seized the great law of vegetable morphology. His *Versuch die Metamorphose der Pflanzen zu erklären* was published in 1790, and has furnished the foundation to scientific botany. But as Goethe had no name among the initiated, little attention was paid by botanists generally to his speculations till long after, when they were mentioned by Jussieu, and brought into general notice by De Candolle, in his "Organographie," published in 1827. The doctrine somewhat modified, is now acknowledged by the great doctors, and has been sanctioned by the great councils of science.

According to this idea, a plant is composed of two essentially distinct parts, the stem and leaf. The leaf is attached to the ascending stem, and besides its common form, it takes, while obeying the same fundamental laws, certain other forms, as scales, bracts, sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils. Schleiden, who has developed this view, gives, in his "Plant, a Biography," a picture of a typical plant constructed on this principle. This makes a plant a dual.

But it appears to us possible to reduce a plant by a more enlarged conception of its nature to a unity, that is, to show that there is a unity of plan running throughout the whole.

We have no space to give Dr. McCosh's views on this subject, because, without his illustrations, they would not be intelligible.

#### OMAR PACHA'S CAMPAIGN.

*The Trans-Caucasian Campaign of the Turkish Army under Omar Pacha.* A Personal Narrative, by Laurence Oliphant. Blackwood and Sons.

MR. OLIPHANT'S volume on the *Russian Shores of the Black Sea*, his *Minnesota*, and his pamphlet on the project of a campaign in Trans-Caucasia, have given him a reputation which it will be found is hardly sustained by the present unpretending work. We certainly looked for something more substantial, something less of the superficial correspondent, in the account which Mr. Oliphant, an eye-witness, would give of Omar Pacha's campaign. The expectations which the brilliant pamphlet of May, 1855, led us to form are not, however, gratified; and we confess to considerable disappointment. But having said this much, we are bound to admit that the reader will find here what he will not, that we are aware of, find elsewhere: a good account of Omar Pacha's campaign, and of a part of Mr. Oliphant's travels in Asia and Mingrelia.

Mr. Oliphant was on the plateau before Sebastopol when it was determined that, Pelissier permitting, Omar Pacha should make an effort for the relief of Kars. He left the Crimea a week before the fall of Sebastopol, and proceeded by Kerch and Anapato Abasia. After much steaming and counter-steaming up and down the coast in a man-of-war, he finally settled down at Souchum Kaleh a few days before the first movement of the Turkish army was made towards Kutais. Not satisfied with the slow operations of the army, our author diverged right and left in search of amusement or forage, and did not join the army again until it was far on its way to the Ingour. Our readers may remember that the passage of that river was effected by the Turkish troops on the 6th November. Opposite the main ford two batteries were constructed, and while they occupied to some extent the attention of the enemy, Ballard, Simmons, and Osman Pacha successfully forced the fords lower down. One of those two batteries was begun under the superintendence of Mr. Oliphant; and it was brought about in this way:—

As engineer officers are scarce in the Turkish army, or, at all events, as none were forth coming upon that occasion, Colonel Simmons gave me a lesson in battery-making, and sent me to Skender Pacha to get the men and gabions necessary for one battery, while he superintended the construction of the other. About ten o'clock P.M. I found Skender with his reserves, bivouacked near the wood; and he, supposing me in the dark to be an officer, gave me, not only a working party of two hundred men, but a regiment of infantry and two field-pieces, a command with which I was considerably astonished and overwhelmed. However, I thought it would scarcely be discreet to deceive him, so we marched off, and half an hour afterwards were silently and vigorously at work on the bank of the river, within about a hundred yards of the Russian sentries. We had almost filled our front row of gabions when the Turkish Major whispered that he saw the Russians coming down to the river in force. This was a most startling announcement. I certainly saw, through the darkness, three black lines drawn up upon the opposite shore. As my experience in military matters was exactly that of most other Lincoln's-inn barristers, and my knowledge of Turkish did not include a single word of command, the thought of the two field-pieces and the regiment of infantry began rather to trouble me—more particularly as the artillery officer suggested something that I did not in the least understand. However, I peremptorily ordered him not, and discovered, to my intense relief, on looking through my opera-glasses, that the Russians were, in fact, three rows of logs, which successive floods had stranded upon the bank.

After the Ingour the army did not move for six days, a delay which gave the enemy time to destroy his barracks and provision depôts. Neither did the army move directly upon Kutais. Whether Omar Pacha was afraid of losing his communication with the sea, or whether there were difficulties in the direct path from Sugdidi to Kutais that could not be overcome, are questions which Mr. Oliphant does not answer. Omar Pacha did move off to the right when he arrived at Sugdidi, instead of pushing straight on, apparently to shorten the distance between his army and its supplies. By this movement he gained the road which runs between Redout Kaleh and Tiflis, and moved forward to Ziewie, where he encamped. Here the expedition began to show signs of failure. The end of November was now approaching; fine weather had lasted for two months, and could not be expected to continue: the weakness of the army was its land transport; and the troops were chained to the camp at Ziewie, because they had to send their animals for supplies. "Here," says Mr. Oliphant, "we found Skender as usual chafing at delay, and in an agony lest the Russians should retire without fighting." Two or three rivers, only fordable in dry weather, lay between the Turkish army and Kutais. So long as they delayed, the season fought on the side of the enemy. Yet on the Ziewie they remained until winter and December had come together. The rain began to fall incessantly; the river Ziewie became a torrent, and swept away a bridge that had been with some difficulty built over it; and it was not until another was constructed that the army could move. We cannot but regard this advance as one of a most daring character. Having left the swollen Ziewie in their rear, they advanced to the equally swollen Techoua. Mr. Oliphant's description alone can do justice to the scene:—

The whole army was assembled upon the plain, which was at an elevation of about seventy feet above the river, and knee-deep in mud. Aides-de-camp were galloping, soldiers were wading, guns were sticking, and baggage-horses rolling in the mire. Below us swept the turbid stream, about fifty yards in breadth, and at this point unfordable. Across it a narrow and very fragile-looking foot-bridge had been placed, while below it a ferry, constructed of two pontoons, was making an experimental trip across. The soldiers now began in single file to pass the trembling bridge, and form on the other side. The guns were carefully let down the bank, and, with much difficulty, placed upon the ferry; but from the time occupied in this operation, and in the trajet of the men, it was clear that many hours must elapse before the whole army would be collected upon the other side. It was most fortunate, then, that a ford was discovered lower down, and long lines of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, were soon after seen following one another into the rapid current. The water reached up to the waists of the men. After I had forded, I turned to sketch the scene; it was one worth remembering. At three different points the army was crossing the river, at each in a different method, whilst on the bank above, a group of horsemen were assembled, whose more brilliant uniforms denoted the presence of the Commander-in-chief superintending operations. The picturesque old castle I have before named crowned one of the hills in the background, whilst the lofty range closed the prospect.

In spite of the difficulties the army got over by mid-day, and continued its advance towards the Skeniscal, crossing several smaller streams, and marching knee-deep in mud. The next evening the army was within two miles of the Skeniscal. Omar Pacha knew that the enemy lay on the opposite bank of the river; and he promised his soldiers that the next day they should fight the Russians. It was not destined to be. Rain began to fall that very afternoon; all night it came down in torrents; and the next day the Skeniscal was almost as effectually a protection for the Russians as the Atlantic would have been. The whole country was flooded, and every gully became an unfordable stream. Forest trees rolled by, borne onward by the turbid flood of the Skeniscal, now two hundred yards broad. It was a provoking situation. The enemy was posted about two miles from the left bank of the river; Kutais itself was only a two hours ride from the enemy's position. Had the Turkish army made a continuous march from the Ingour to the Skeniscal they would have not only arrived in time to cross the latter before it became a torrent, but we believe before the reinforcements sent by General Mouravieff joined the army defeated on the Ingour. The want of land transport ruined the expedition. The retreat was very painful, as it rained all the way; but the rear was gallantly covered by the crack Turkish corps, Ballard's Rifles, very excellent troops, and the enemy did not dare to molest them. The Turks ultimately formed that camp at Choloni, which they have only just quitted for Trebizond. On the whole, considering the great difficulties of the country, the lateness of the season, and the smallness of the means at his disposal, the Trans-Caucasian campaign is very creditable to Omar Pacha and his army.

Mr. Oliphant's volume contains, besides a pretty good analysis of the *Kars Blue Book*, so far as it relates to Omar Pacha's expedition, several speculations on the campaign. He evidently does not understand why some measures were not taken "to injure Russia where she is most vulnerable and to protect Turkey where she is most exposed." "Had the campaign," he continues, "been undertaken at a sufficiently early period of the year, and with such troops as would have insured success, military and political results would have been attained, among which the salvation of Kars would have been the most certain, but at the same time the least important." Mr. Oliphant evidently considers that the French Marshal indirectly caused the loss of Kars:—

Whatever may have been the neglect of the Turkish Government in the first instance, with regard to the commissariat of the garrison—how distressing soever the apathy and corruption of the Ottoman officials may then have been—there can be no doubt that, in spite of all these evil and disastrous influences, had the French Government entertained the proposition of Omar Pacha when it was first pressed upon them by Lord Clarendon, instead of leaving it to the generals in the Crimea, Kars would never have been taken. There is indeed a very fair probability that, even at the eleventh hour, when Sebastopol had fallen, and General Simpson stated that he had no further need for the presence of the Turkish army, if General Pelissier had then authorised its departure, instead of three weeks later, that unfortunate garrison would have been saved. But whether this was so or not, it is certain that, in that case, the Turkish army would have been at this moment in possession of the Pass of Suramm, from whence the fertile valley of the Kur, and the cities of Gori and Tiflis, lying at its feet, would offer an inviting field of operations for a spring campaign; while those four populous provinces of Inertia, Mingrelia, Gouriel, and Abkhazia, wrested from the dominion of Russia

would have furnished Lord Clarendon with the power of demanding from that Empire more than an equivalent for her recent success.

After remarking that no explanation of the motives of the Generals in refusing Omar Pacha his troops are not explained, Mr. Oliphant seems to admit that they must have been right; we say seems, for these are his words, and we cannot decide whether they are ironical or not: "When, however, we remember the serious consequences which this refusal involved, and the high military authorities from whom it emanated, we can scarcely allow ourselves to doubt the correctness of the decision at which they arrived."

#### THE WHOLE ARGUMENT AGAINST THE SABBATARIANS.

*The Sunday and the Sabbath.* Translated from the French of Louis Victor Mellet, Pastor of Yverne.

We have here the result of a conscientious inquiry on the part of a minister of the Gospel, to ascertain how far the New Testament warrants the observance of the Jewish sabbath as a day of rest. The conclusion he arrives at, after a patient and thoughtful investigation, is that no day of rest has been divinely ordained for Christians. It is long since we have met with a clearer or more logical exposition of a difficult thesis. M. Mellet has approached his task with the heroism of a great mind determined to search out the truth, cost what it would; and, when he had found it, fearlessly to publish it. "I remember the time when I was a blind Sabbatist, and dared not allow myself between my duties, sufficiently numerous, a walk for recreation, or the perusal of a newspaper. I was incessantly haunted by Moses armed with the scourge of the law." Let not the reader imagine, however, that M. Mellet is a scoffer or an apostate. "I love, I honour the Sunday; I think it indispensable," he writes, "and I desire with all my heart that it may be generally employed according to the spirit of its institution." With these prefatory remarks, we address ourselves to the argument.

M. Mellet adduces five arguments to prove that, to a Christian people, the Sabbath is abolished. Firstly, he shows that it is a ceremonial ordinance; secondly, that it was given specially to the Children of Israel; thirdly, that it is abolished with the Decalogue of which it constituted a part; fourthly, that in the New Testament not a single passage speaks of a day of rest; that not one exists which contains the least threat against those who should not observe it, or which makes the smallest allusion to this duty; and, fifthly, that the Gospel expressly declares the ancient Sabbath abolished. It would be impossible to go through all the quotations and passages brought forward in support of each position. The reader must be satisfied with the principal and most convincing. With regard to the Sabbath being a ceremonial ordinance, and given specially to the Jews, it is clearly proved in Exodus, where God is reported to say, "It is a sign between me and the Children of Israel for ever;" and that it was a ceremony inferior to the rite of circumcision is clearly manifest from the passage in the New Testament wherein it is stated that, if the eighth day, the day for circumcising a child, fall on the Sabbath, the Sabbath should be violated rather than the rite should be neglected: "If then a man receive circumcision on the Sabbath day that the law of Moses should not be broken, &c." If then the superior rite—and were not both established as signs of a covenant?—be abolished, and no one disputes that it is with respect to Christians, why may not the inferior ordinance also cease?

To suppose that the Law and the Prophets have passed away, and that the Decalogue remains in force, is essentially irrational. Wherever the law is alluded to in the New Testament, it is as something greater than the Ten Commandments; this might easily be shown by substituting the word Decalogue in its place. It may be objected, that if the Decalogue be abolished, what becomes of the moral precepts it enjoins? To this it is easily answered that, of the Ten Commandments, nine are repeated, though not in the same language, several times in the New Testament; it is only the fourth which is not.

There are some who, taking an inferior position with respect to the obligations of this day, imagine that the divine Founder of Christianity, so far from abolishing, has modified the Sabbath: this is nowhere shown in his acts or his declarations. He has not modified it in his declaration that they might do good on the Sabbath-day; for the strictest Pharisee led his ox and his ass to water, or drew them out of the pit into which they might have fallen. When he asserts, *The Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath*, he only declares his authority to allow his disciples to violate the Sabbath, and the words are not addressed to them, but to the cavilling Pharisees. Again, *The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath*, receives, according to M. Mellet, a very different interpretation to that given to it by scholastic divines. The latter think that Christ, by saying *for man* and not *for Jew*, wished to show that the Sabbath was instituted for man in general—for all mankind. Now, as the object of Jesus in these words is evidently to justify in the eyes of the Pharisees his granting this liberty to his disciples, we cause him (by the above interpretation) to make this singular reasoning: *It is because the Sabbath is imposed on all men, on the whole of mankind, that I now authorise my disciples to violate it.* The real meaning of the text is evidently that man, who was created a living soul in the image of God, was, in the order of beings, far more important than the Sabbath, a transient institution which was only founded for the good of man. Now Christ having said *Man* instead of *Jew*, proves absolutely nothing for the thesis of the Sabbatists; for though the Sabbath was only given to the Jew, it is not his quality of Jew, it is his quality of a human creature, which is regarded in the reasoning of this passage of the Bible.

Another important question connected with this subject is, whether the obligation to observe the first day of the week is founded either upon scriptural or apostolic authority. The Sabbatists assert that "the first day of the week being called in the Apocalypse the Lord's-day, it belongs to Jesus as the Sabbath belongs to God, and that, consequently, the ordinance of a day of rest upon the seventh, was transferred for Christians to this day." This is only a supposition, and as such can be of little weight in a question involving the scriptural ordination of the Sunday. It may further be observed, that the term "the Lord's-day" occurs only once in the New Testament, in a work professedly dating nearly a century after the commence-

ment of our era, and may well have been employed by St. John as a phrase in common acceptance at the time, as months, towns, countries, are designated by names given to them by men. But granted that the apostle called it the Lord's-day, where is a rest appointed by God? It is further alleged, that Christ having appeared twice to his disciples on this day, it must have been consecrated to him, and become a day of rest. But this absolutely proves nothing, and is still further weakened by the fact that the ascension did not take place on a Sunday, but on a Thursday, according even to the orthodox chronologies of the event; and as to the third appearance related in John xxi., if any one, observes M. Mellet, pretends that it took place on the first day, all our discussion will be terminated, for the apostles went a fishing on that day.

"I conclude from these remarks," continues the pastor of Yverne, "that the appearances of the Lord, very far from manifesting the intention of making Sunday a day of rest, do not even manifest that of making it a day of worship. But I go further, and say that these appearances are favourable to my thesis. Observe that the first took place in the evening; and it is most likely that this was also the case with the second, since John observes that then the doors were shut as at the first time. It is not probable, though possible no doubt, that they were shut in during the day. On the other side, the two other appearances took place in the morning, and the other certainly in the day time. Now, if it is only on Sunday that the Lord appeared in the evening to his disciples, this, far from indicating a day of rest, seems rather to indicate a day of labour." But is it clear that Christ appeared to his disciples on the first day of the week? Of this there seems a doubt. The expression, *the same day at evening; in the evening of the Sabbath*; according to the context in the New Testament does not leave this infallibly decided—the day, according to the Jewish calendar, commencing at sunset, and not as with us at midnight. However, the limits of our space forbid us from more than throwing out this objection for the consideration of scholars.

Two other favourite quotations of the Sabbatists we must briefly notice, the one relating to an assembly held by St. Paul at Troas on this day; the other, to his injunction to the Corinthians to lay by in store the first day of the week according as they were able. Supposing the allegations of the Sabbatists to be correct, the meeting on that day might be attributed to Paul's having to depart on the morrow; and that the faithful were to lay by in store on the first day of the week, does not explain that they attended any public meeting on that day; whereas the interpretation of the passage allowed by such eminent men as Osterwald and Martin, admits the introduction of the words "at home," lay by "at home." The greater number of the disciples at Corinth probably lived from hand to mouth, and the only means they had of forming a collection was by amassing gradually the mites of their earnings. The last point, that the Sabbath is expressly abolished in the New Testament, we must still more summarily dispose of. It will be difficult for the Sabbatists to explain away satisfactorily the following passage from St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians: *Jesus blotted out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us. . . . Let no man, therefore, judge you in meat or in drink, or in respect of a holy-day, or of the new moon, or of Sabbaths, which are a shadow of the things to come.* The Sabbath is here expressly inserted, and named amongst the Levitical ordinances abolished; all the jesuitry of dogmatism cannot except or re-store it. The subject may well be closed by asking the simple question, if so much importance is to be attached to this subject, why is not scripture more explicit, more clear, more indubitable in its declarations? It is only by distorting passages and inverting their obvious meaning, that the Sabbatists can maintain their ground.

Not content with establishing his position, M. Mellet proceeds to probe two general assertions made by the Sabbatists—namely, that the Sabbath was celebrated from the creation of the world to the time of Jesus Christ; and, secondly, that it has likewise been so from the apostles to our day. Is it true that the Sabbath was celebrated before Moses by the patriarchs? The frequent explanations which Moses is obliged to make to the Israelites with regard to this ordinance militate directly against the supposition; and the idea of Adam's resting before the fall is preposterous, for if labour was imposed on him as a punishment for his disobedience, he could previously have had no need of rest: nor is it easily understood why, if a positive commandment on the point of the Sabbath had been given him, a second should be enjoined. But granting that Adam and the Patriarchs observed the Sabbath, the idea of our obligation to do so is a mere assumption; and that they did so is an idea founded on a series of valueless conjectures. The second assertion—namely, that Sunday has been celebrated as a day of rest from the time of the apostles, is equally well answered and disproved from the writings of the early Fathers. It is clearly shown that they have no passages directly to the point to show that a day of rest was observed; and it is not till the last quarter of the fourth century that a decided Sabbatist is to be met with. Why, then, it may be asked, do we, who threw off the yoke of tradition at the Reformation, still allow ourselves to be bound by such a poor rag of it? Into the merits of the institution as a human institution we have not entered; we have only attempted to show that there is no divine authority for a special day of rest. The fair deduction, then, is that those Christians who, thinking the Scriptures support them, add this new burden upon the conscience of themselves and others, are acting in violation of the law of liberty which they profess to enjoy.

#### NEW EDITIONS.

*Robert Blake, Admiral and General at Sea.* Based on Family and State Papers. By Hepworth Dixon. A new Edition. (Chapman and Hall).—MESSRS. CHAPMAN and HALL have commenced the publication of a "Select Library of Biography and General Literature," and a new edition of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's *Life of Admiral Blake* leads off the series. The paper, the typography, the bright, elegant, substantial cover, we commend as an example to those publishers who send us soft volumes of dingy paper, dimly printed, in covers that crack and loosen within half-an-hour.

The new preface is the only part of this volume offered to criticism. In it Mr. Dixon discusses the question of the relative power of ships and land batte-



ries—a question that must not die out because the Russian War is past, though one that cannot be settled until a maritime conflict arises, and “some great admiral” brings oak and stone to pistol shot proximity. The prevailing idea is, at this time, what it was when Blake went out with the English fleet; for no man but he believed that ships could successfully attack batteries. He did attack them, and the illusion of Jericho disappeared under his round shot. He pitted his frigates against the fortress of St. Mary’s, and St. Mary’s fell, and people at home began to wonder. Then he bombarded Port Ferino, and naval captains of an older school were curious to know how far this audacious system of warfare could be safely developed. Lastly, he ‘went in’ under the tremendous batteries of Santa Cruz, and his contemporaries called him a madman who ought to have failed, while, as Clarendon says, his enemies thought him a devil. Mr. Dixon quotes an interesting passage from Clarendon:—

He was the first man that declined the old track, and made it manifest that the science might be attained in less time than was imagined; and despised those rules which had long been in practice, to keep his ship and his men out of danger, which had been held in former times a point of great ability and circumspection, as if the principal requisite in the captain of a ship had been to be sure to come home safe again. He was the first man who brought the ships to contend castles on shore, which had been thought ever very formidable, and were discovered by him only to make a noise, and to fright those who could rarely be hurt by them. He was the first that infused that proportion of courage into the seamen, by making them see by experience what mighty things they could do if they were resolved, and taught them to fight in fire as well as upon water: and though he hath been very well imitated and followed, he was the first that drew the copy of naval courage, and bold and resolute achievement.

The royalist Bates, also quoted in this interesting preface, says:—

He found the harbour in shape of a crescent, defended by seven forts lying round it, and two castles placed at the points, with seventeen ships riding therein, their heads standing towards the mouth of the harbour, that they might fire with greater certainty upon those that offered to enter: nor could the governor forbear to jeer and flout at the English. Blake, therefore, entering the mouth of the harbour with his frigates, thunders broadsides and small shot against the castles, till the soldiers flying from thence, he manned his boats with seamen and sent them in, who burnt and destroyed all the Spanish ships that were there.

Lord Dandonald has assisted Mr. Dixon by revising the naval part of his narrative. He considers that Blake acted coolly, and upon well-considered scientific principles. Mr. Dixon’s new preface is, therefore, an interesting contribution to the argument in favour of bringing fleets to the attack of land fortifications. Of course he does not imply that Santa Cruz was, in all respects, equal to Cronstadt, or that the Baltic strongholds are not peculiarly situated, and defended by the adapted accidents of nature; but he says, bring a ship fairly before a stone wall, and the stone wall is not more formidable than the ship.

*Selections from the Writings of Archbishop Whately.* (Bentley).—This second volume of selections is better than the first. It takes a larger range, and is more diversified. Instead of a crude surfeit of ecclesiastical apothegms, a procession of surplised thoughts, it is a cabinet of epigrams, liberal and wise, yet not always without the pungency of satire, on arts, letters, and philosophy, on social habits and popular illusions. Dr. Whately has a peculiar aptitude for epitomising his theories; he is, therefore, a very quotable writer. His style is invariably clear, sharp and full, his meaning always plain, his philosophy always practical. Though not addicted to the use of imagery, he possesses a rare faculty of illustrative comparison, as when he compares sophistry to poison, which is given most effectively in small doses, or a spouting orator “to the lion in Pyramus and Thisbe,” who “does it all *extempore*, for it is nothing but roaring.” And how true is this:—

For one person who is overbearing you on account of his knowledge of technical terms, you will find five or six still more provokingly impertinent with their common sense and experience. Their common sense will be found nothing more than common prejudice; and their experience will be found to consist in the fact that they have done a thing wrong very often, and fancy they have done it right.

And, in opposition to the pedantry of practical experience, what force in this application of a proverbial saying:—

The looker-on often sees more of the game than the players. Now, the looker-on is precisely (in Greek *ὁπαῖς*) the theorist.

Dr. Whately deals, by a very summary method, with certain maxims in complets, which have received a large popular acceptance:—

The poet’s remedies for the dangers of a little learning, “Drink deep, or taste not,” are both of them impossible. None can drink deep enough to be anything more than very superficial; and every human being, that is not a downright idiot, must taste.

In the same manner—

For forms of Government let fools contest,  
That which is best administered is best;

and a hundred other pretentious imitations of philosophy might be disposed of. On literary topics we have some of the happiest illustrations. Dramatists will make a note of the following:—

It is no fool that can describe fools well. To invent indeed a conversation full of wisdom or of wit, requires that the writer should himself possess ability; but the converse does not hold good. Many who have succeeded pretty well in painting superior characters, have failed in giving individuality to those weaker ones, which it is necessary to introduce in order to give a faithful representation of real life; they exhibit to us mere folly in the abstract, forgetting that to the eye of a skilful naturalist, the insects on a leaf present as wide differences as exist between the elephant and the lion. Slender, and Shallow, and Aguecheek, as Shakespeare has painted them, though equally fools, resemble one another no more than Richard, and Macbeth, and Julius Cæsar.

His analysis of the words, “contingent,” “tendency,” “presumption,” “expect,” and the expressions “matter of fact,” “matter of opinion,” will lead the literary student beyond his ordinary limits. Speaking of “limits”—to make an Irish transition,—the following must not be passed over:—

It is curious to observe the old limitations of power, in those who seem despotic, and yet cannot do what seem little things; e. g., when the Romans took possession of Egypt, the people submitted, without the least resistance, to have

their lives and property at the mercy of a foreign nation. But one of the Roman soldiers happening to kill a cat in the streets of Alexandria, they rose on him and tore him from limb to limb; and the excitement was so violent that the generals overlooked the outrage for fear of insurrection!—Claudius Cæsar tried to introduce a letter which was wanting in the Roman Alphabet; the consonant V was distinct from U, they having but one character for both. He ordained that a (an F reversed) should be that character. It appears on some inscriptions in his time; but he could not establish it; though he could kill or plunder his subjects at pleasure! So can the Emperor of Russia; but he cannot change the style.

This is idle gleaming, but it makes up a sample. Though a volume of selections is seldom adapted for continuous reading, and is scarcely ever edited with judgment, these from Dr. Whately’s writings are obviously the choice of one who knows and loves his author.

#### LATTER DAY POETRY.

NOTHING is more remarkable in the present day than the devotion of a countless number of persons to the thankless labours of poetry. The age itself, with regard to its outward manifestations, is not poetical; the English people, as a people, are not imaginatively sensitive; no great rewards attend upon the cultivation of verse, than which the rearing of cabbages is far more profitable; no poet is ever known to gain a seat in the House of Lords by reason of his fine frenzies; nor are the modern Petrarchs ever crowned in the Capitol or at the Mansion-house. Yet day after day they start forth from “the intense inane;” day after day, some fresh victim is found ready to cast his whole life passionately, sacrificially, into the fiery furnace of poetical emotion, to sing an unregarded measure, to bear cheerfully the expenses of his unsold foolscap octavo volume, to wait smilingly for the Future which will never come, and to write angry letters to his dull, spiteful, or envious critic in “the public prints,” who can’t, or won’t, appreciate him. Surely, poetry must be its own exceeding great reward, for in these sordid times it finds none other.

We have good reasons for such observations, for we are forced to stand a perpetual fusillade of small volumes of verse; paper pellets for ever rattling about our critical head; a very shower of hailstones out of the clouds that brood over the summit of our modern Parnassus. Here they lie before us—a confused heap of little tomes, in red covers, blue covers, green covers, yellow covers, purple covers, slate covers, and drab covers—for variety of hue a very rainbow, and as evanescent. We clear them off by shovels-full; but they gather again. We crack and open them like filberts in rapid succession; but the stock seems undiminished. They rise out of an energy with which there is no keeping pace; and, as a cyclopaedia is always obsolete in some respects even before it is completed (events and discoveries being quicker than the pen that chronicle them), so are we for ever in arrears with the tremendous creativeness of those who have drunk of Helicon.

And the strangest part of the business is, that in all this mass of crude and undigested matter, and in the substance of this steam-engine, wrought-iron age, there is a great deal of real poetical tendency, and yet no true poet nor true poem; excellent materials, but no architect; anvils and hammers in plenty, but no Tubal Cain to strike music from them, drawing celestial harmonies out of swart strength and roughness. If, from the various volumes of verse which we receive, some master mind, with a genius for the creative and the orderly, could squeeze whatever is quintessential and vital, could sort element with element, and arrange the wandering and purposeless energies into a shapely total, we might have a poem worthy of the age, and really adding something to the stock. But no such mind has yet declared itself among the young men of our day. What may be the reason of this strange want—whether it be that our proper business at present is to destroy, and not to erect, that we are in some feverish state of aspiration and desire, and have yet to reach the repose of ascertained truth—is a question of too weighty a character to be here discussed. Indeed, the volumes now lying before us hardly warrant our even mooted it; and we can only plead having been led inadvertently into this train of thought, which the reader may choose to pursue for himself, out of love for a noble art which threatens to be extinguished for a time, for want of the polarity of one master mind.

And so from generalities to particulars. The first book that comes to our hand is called *Rhymes by a Republican* (London: Marrow and Co.—Burton-upon-Trent: J. Whitehurst).—This is a thin volume in blue, which ought rather to have been red, judging from the colour of the “Republican.” He begins with “Vive la République!” and ends with a fierce denunciation of “Pam,” who is described as a “liberal spoken, narrow-minded knave.” Between these two extremities, there is plenty of hard hitting for priests and lords, who are all described as possessing a perfect infallibility of vice and folly; and there is an attack upon “a certain exalted and illustrious personage,” as Mr. Jenkins of the *Morning Post* would say, of so outrageous a character that we would certainly not undertake the responsibility of quoting it, as a specimen of the “Republican’s” faculty. For faculty, in truth, he has—a coarse, defiant, intolerant sort of faculty, but genuine. We are not quarrelling with his political or religious tendencies, but we cannot avoid regretting that a man with so much real sympathy (as we feel sure it is) for the happiness and advancement of the human species, should be so reckless in scattering the merest vituperation (sometimes in not very decent language) on all who do not move within the circle of his own theories. He should leave such flowers of rhetoric to the cultivation of the Bishop of Bangor. In the meanwhile, he has a hearty, open, manly love for what is pure and honest; and his plain-speaking, as long as it keeps on this side of invective, is refreshing after the drawing-room prettinesses of feebler poetasters. God knows, we have plenty to reform, and honest utterance is half the battle; but the misgovernors are themselves the victims of bad arrangements, and through all possible mistakes are still our human brothers, and not likely to be reformed by the bastinado. Besides, the “Republican” has better elements than bitterness. In the midst of common-place, he has tenderness and feeling, as well as a decided faculty for satire and the painting of manners. His measures, moreover, have impulse, character, and tune—showing the true lyrical power.

To the same general class of poetry belongs a little collection of verses

issued by Holyoake and Co., and called *Shadows of the Past*, by Lionel H. Holdreth. Coming from the office of the *Reasoner*, and claimed by the *Reasoner* as the poetry of Secularism, it is liable to an interpretation which would scarcely be correct. Mr. Holdreth, as we conceive, is Theistical in his final tendencies; but there is a painful alternation, throughout his slim verse pamphlet, of doubt and belief, as if he had had no other object in writing than to record his own inner conflicts. The effect, therefore, is morbid and depressing, as all such self-anatomy must be. Yet it is not without a redeeming nobility of sentiment. A certain dramatic unity—though not very easy to understand or define—seems to run through the whole brief collection, so that the last poem appears to suggest an obscure comment on the first, and to be its natural completion; and the moral of the book is that duty is better than pleasure, and that the brilliant creations of fancy, while proper to the morning of life, should in time give place to the heroic determination to combat life's realities, for the sake of final truth. The moral, however, is incomplete, since the discharge of duty is not necessarily antagonistic to enjoyment, or to a keen perception of, and delight in, the celestial world of ideality. Still, there is a noble suggestion of self-sacrifice in Mr. Holdreth's verses which gives them a sweet, sad grace, and religious calm. Their faults are, want of health and heart-sunshine, and a consequent faintness and flaccidity. The power to enjoy, and to be merry—to eat, drink, and laugh—is one of the essential elements in all sterling poetry; and Mr. Holdreth would be all the better for quaffing a little of the cordial wine of Chaucer and Shakspeare, and thinking less of the disappointments of the world after this fashion:—

We err, and suffer, and grow wise  
Through suffering borne, and errors proved.  
Shame on the coward heart, that cries  
"I would that I had never loved."

Who hath not loved hath never known  
The training of a manly soul,  
To suffer and to stand alone,  
And wait Life's signal at the goal.

But this—to lean against the gate,  
And watch the scene with passion rife;—  
Aimless and objectless to wait,  
And live to earn the means of life;

To see the ruin of the Right,  
The triumph of the wrong I scorn,  
To watch and not to aid the fight;—  
Was it for this that I was born?

If not for this, for what? I ask.  
No answer comes, nor ever will.  
And can it be, my earthly task  
Is but to suffer, and be still?

Through all the future doth mine eye  
Range, seeking rest, and findeth none.  
It is so full of vacancy  
I cannot bear to look thereon.

Though life be dark with grief and crime,  
Though virtue wait and suffer long;  
Yet, ere the end, the lapse of Time  
Confirms the right, confounds the wrong.

Truth must prevail. Meanwhile, endure.  
Of worldly peace let worldlings boast.  
Amid the storms of life, be sure,  
The loftiest spirits suffer most.

*Albion: a Pilgrimage. Canto the First.* By Henry Brown. (Charles Fox.)—Here is a voice from Mile End, speaking to us, like the two preceding voices, about the people, their hopes and aspirations. The poem, which is written in the Spenserian stanza, affects Spenserian allegory; and we have no end of "whilom," and "erst," and "eftsoons," and "certes," and "ycleped." However, in the midst of all this old phraseology, we learn some new things, as that the English worker has

—earn'd a proud and lasting name,  
And many a bold, enduring trophy won—

where should you suppose? Well, you'll never guess; so read and learn at once. Why

—in the regions of the stars and sun.

This is very interesting. We are also told that

The mind of man, oh, 'tis a wondrous thing!

It appears, moreover, that the "broadcloth" of the artisan is fashioned into a "garb of classic grace"—which we should hardly have suspected from what we have seen in pictures of the ancient Greek and Roman costume. And Mr. Brown speaks to us of some "beaming" roses, and altogether keeps quite a curiosity shop. Attached to his great work, *Albion*, is a smaller achievement—some "Lines on Visiting the Tomb of the Emperor Napoleon I."—in which we are promised a wonder in the future, surpassing anything yet experienced. The shade of the Little Corporal is being addressed:—

And in those coming worlds of time, far looming into name,  
Voices, yet unattuned, shall ring with peons (*sic*) to thy fame:  
Marengo, Friedland, Austerlitz, Arcola, Jena—these  
Shall be immortal syllables, sounding on ev'ry breeze.

We really hope not. If the breeze must become a chatter-box, we trust he will talk of something pleasanter. But to have five words, whatever they may be, always dinned into our ears, is not a pleasant prospect. Mr. Brown, of Mile End, we fear, is no poet; but he seems to write with a good intention, and so we shake hands and part.

And here is yet another minstrel of the popular class—Mr. S. H. Bradbury, a Nottingham journalist, who solaces his leisure hours by lyrical effusions which he has hitherto published under the romantic and harmonious signature of "Quallon," but some of which he now collects in a little volume entitled *The Bridal of the Lady Blanche, and other Poems* (London: Bogue)—with his proper patronymic attached. Mr. Bradbury is not without a

natural faculty for the ornate and splendid; we have no doubt he has a real sensitiveness to forms of beauty, a genuine perception of whatever is gorgeous and sensuously striking; but he has the most ill-ordered and one-sided mind we have ever beheld reflected in a collection of verses. The utter absence of harmony and repose—the entire want of self-control—the lack of intellectual power, of thought, and of spirituality—the reckless, purposeless, and insane heaping up of gorgeous images, sometimes good in themselves, more often bad, and generally without any other meaning than mere display (as the City tradesman loads his fingers with an armour of jewelled rings, merely that he may flash and glitter in the eyes of his flunkies)—all this renders Mr. Bradbury's volume a painful monument of perverted cleverness. We read of stars, moons, sunsets, and sunrises—of jewels, gems, gold, and silver—of roses, lilies, and flowers in general—of odours, blushes, azure skies, billows of the sea, dew, rainbows, wine, feasts, nectar, music, birds, angels, young ladies, love, languors, swoons, fire, and flame—of crimson, and purple, and fine linen—of gleamings, and glitterings, and sparklings, and shiniings—with no end of things "luscious," and "mellow," and "delicious," and "voluptuous,"—till at length, though many of the said materials for poetry are noble in themselves, we are sick with the indiscriminate surfeit. The Renaissance style in architecture and art, with its morbid appetite for incessant provocatives of ornament, has here met its counterpart in verse. Mr. Bradbury has the same love which we have noticed in some other of our modern poetasters of talking perpetually about the stars, which he and his brethren seem to regard in no other light than as a species of golden beads for the adornment of verse; and he has likewise (which we have also remarked in various ultra-modern versifiers) a disagreeable habit of introducing the name of the Supreme Being with an undue familiarity, which we are sure is meant for an expression of religious feeling, but which often has an opposite effect. Not only does he load his sense with unnecessary epithets, but half his matter is formed of comparisons. Everything is "like" something else. Thus, we are told of a certain child that "love summered round her, like some young rose, all pale and wild." The same little lady's lips were

Like rubied paths of luscious light,  
A purple season to the sight!

(The note of admiration is Quallon's own—and well may he employ it). Moreover, the voice of the same phenomenon "was clear as sparkling wine," and it "flutter'd with music."

Like to a trembling, moon-kissed vine!

(Again the note of admiration is the author's own. We may add that he has a tendency to use this point, as if he were perpetually mocking himself). Mr. Bradbury, we repeat, has in him some of the materials for poetry; but as yet he is no more a complete poet than a single wall is a house.

*The Modern Scottish Minstrel; or, the Songs of Scotland of the past half Century: with Memoirs of the Poets, and Sketches and Specimens in English Verse of the most celebrated Modern Gaelic Bards.* By Charles Rogers, LL.D., F.S.A., Scot. In six volumes. Vol. II. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black).—*Poems* by James Ballantine. (Edinburgh: Thomas Constable).—We feel perplexed in our minds with respect to both these volumes. We ought, by good rights, to obtain a report "From Our Own Scotchman"—but we do not happen to be furnished with one. We must plead guilty to sharing Lamb's "imperfect sympathy" with Scotch poetry; and we must also confess that a large part of the volumes before us are unable to comprehend, owing to the shallowness of our studies in that dialect which some North Britons would have us believe is the only genuine English. It is true that Mr. Rogers appends to his collection a brief glossary for the benefit of those who are only in the accident of their Scotch; but to boggle our way after this fashion through an impulsive ballad, is very unsatisfactory work. We must therefore be content to call the attention of our Scotch readers (if that be needful), and of our Scotch-loving English readers, to the two books, and to hint our own opinion of them with the modesty of aliens. They seem to us, then, to exhibit the Southern vivacity, and tendency to lyrical expression, which are rather singular characteristics of our ultra-Northern brethren; but at the same time to possess in ample measure all that enormity of commonplace, that nauseous superfluity belonging to factitious simplicity of language and sentiment, that wearisome repetition of particular lines in the burden of ballads, that love of obvious sing-song measures, like the "crooning" of the local bagpipes, and that intense nationality, or provincialism, of sentiment, which we generally observe in Scotch poetry. Mr. Rogers's collection, however, is of value, as a contribution to the literary history of the North; and his translations from the Gaelic are interesting. Perhaps we ought not to have included the book under the head of "Latter-Day Poetry;" but it fell in with a number of others.

*Arctic Enterprise. A Poem in Seven Parts.* By Chandos Hoskyns Abrahall. (Hope and Co.)—Behold 137 post octavo pages of heroic couplets (thirty-four lines to the page), followed by seventy-two pages of notes; the object of the whole being to celebrate the various expeditions to the Polar regions which terminated in the grand discovery of the north-west passage by Captain McClure in 1853. There is a strange mixture of the poetical and the practical in this volume, which, however, acquires a touching interest from being "Dedicated by Permission to Lady Franklin, in admiration of her patience, perseverance, and fortitude, under trials unexampled in the annals of her country." The verses are not only accompanied by the notes already alluded to, but by a matter-of-fact list of officers in the Erebus and Terror, and of expeditions sent in search of Sir John Franklin. Mr. Abrahall writes in a style the very opposite of the modern "spasmodic school," his manner being that which prevailed through the greater part of last century; but we fear we cannot say that his readers will gain anything by the change.

*Poems.* By W. R. Cassels.—We noticed this volume in a previous batch, but take the present opportunity of confessing that we did not do entire justice to the author's faculty. We remarked that he had intense devotion to poetry combined with imperfect powers of expression. Such is the fact; but it is also a fact that, with much that is weak, there are evidences in the volume of real poetical power.

A heap of verse-volumes yet encumbers our table; but we must postpone any further criticism to another occasion.



## The Arts.

## THE ITALIAN OPERA IN ITS NEW HOME.

FROM being originally an English Opera House, the LYCKUM, by the strange fortune, or misfortune, of the day, has become an Italian Opera House. Tuesday evening saw the commencement of Mr. GYE's season; on which occasion, the QUEEN, of course, was present. We say "of course," because her Majesty has always been gracious to Mr. GYE, and because the peculiar circumstances of the case would naturally engage her sympathies. PRINCE ALBERT and the PRINCESS ROYAL were also present.

The house has been redecored, and is now painted in pale blue, white, and gold. A new chandelier hangs from the roof. The orchestra has been reduced to about fifty performers, and is still under the supremacy of Mr. COSTA. The opera on the first night was the *Trovatore*, which was received with an enthusiasm that speaks well for the prospects of the season. We may remark, however, that, from the large number of stalls which have been made, the public, in the true sense of the word, are nearly excluded, and the audience is almost put on the footing of a coterie. No doubt it cannot be helped under the circumstances; but, with the present growth of musical love in England, it is to be lamented.

**THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.**—The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into this question met for the first time on Thursday. Mr. H. Waddington, Permanent Under Secretary to the Treasury, was the only witness examined. He was of opinion that it was impossible to go on with transportation as it previously existed, and he denied that the ticket-of-leave system had failed.

**DEATH OF EARL COWPER.**—Earl Cowper, eldest son of Viscountess Palmerston, died suddenly from spasms of the heart on Tuesday night in the Asasie Court at Maidstone.

**THE ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL AT RICHMOND.**—A bazaar for the benefit of this institution will be held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Thursday and Friday, the 15th and 16th of May, and at St. Margaret's, Tulse-hill, on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 30th of May.

**PRISON BREAKING.**—A man named Thomas Hirona has escaped from Portsmouth convict establishment. He had been removed there for greater safety, on account of two attempts he had made to break out of Reading Gaol, where he was confined for burglary. In these attempts he exhibited great ingenuity. Previous to being taken there, he had escaped from the Banbury lock-up; and he has now once more freed himself from confinement. He has not yet been recaptured. A young woman, named Mary Ann Leonard, was on Wednesday charged at the South-west Police-office, with escaping from the Surrey county gaol. She was committed for trial; but the following day it was announced that she had again slipped away from captivity in a very mysterious manner.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

**CHANDOS.**—On the 11th inst., at Langley park, the Marchioness of Chandos: a daughter.  
**LUSHINGTON.**—On the 23rd of February, at Kishnagar, Bengal, Mrs. Edward Lushington: a daughter.  
**MOSTYN.**—On the 7th inst., at 48, Portland-place, the Lady Augusta Mostyn: a son and heir.

## MARRIAGES.

**JOHNSTONE-FETHERSTONHAUGH.**—On the 15th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lieut. Col. William Frederick Johnstone, late of the Grenadier Guards, to the Lady Eleanor Fetherstonhaugh.  
**JONES-JONES.**—On the 15th inst., at St. John's Church, Paddington, Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., of Cranmer Hall, Norfolk, to Emily, daughter of Henry T. Jones, Esq., and Lady Harding.  
**PRENDERGAST-SMYTH.**—On the 23rd of November, 1855, at St. Peter's Church, and afterwards at the Catholic Church of St. Francis, Melbourne, Australia, Michael Prendergast, Esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of Michael Prendergast, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Laurence Cruise Smyth, of Suaghborough, in the county of Meath, and Abbeyfeale, in the county of Limerick, Esq.  
**RANDALL-BRUNNER.**—On the 8th inst., at Binfield, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Berks, the Rev. James Leslie Randall, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Ann Harriet, daughter of George A. Brunner, Esq., of the Manor House, Binfield.

## DEATHS.

**BAYNTUN.**—Drowned, between the South Coast of Africa and the Cape of Good Hope, Arthur Lawrence Bayntun, aged 17, second son of Captain Lawrence Bayntun, late of the 14th Light Dragoons most deeply regretted. He was midshipman on board Her Majesty's gun-brig the *Nerbudda*, supposed to have foundered at sea in June last, as nothing has ever been heard of the ship since. The crew of 120 men and officers, it is believed, have perished.  
**DAMER.**—On the 11th inst., in his 65th year, the Right Hon. Colonel Dawson Damer, C.B., some time M.P. for Portlinton, and afterwards for Dorchester.  
**VORWERG.**—On the 14th inst., at St. George's terrace, St. George's East, in his 81st year, Mr. George Frederick Vorweg, founder and late schoolmaster of the St. George's German and English Schools, Little Aile-street, Good-man's-fields.

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, April 15.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**—THOMAS COOPER, Woolton-farm, Woolton, Isle of Wight, farmer and brick-maker—Sir ROBERT PRICE, Bart., 11, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, Middlesex, and Foxley, Hereford, M.P. for Hereford, iron manufacturer and dealer.  
**BANKRUPT.**—NATHANIEL WARD, 50, Farringdon-street, City, dealer in potatoes—ANTHONY JONES PHILLIPS, late of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, now of 28, Oakley-street, Chelsea, shipowner—JOHN TAYLOR, the younger, United Service Tavern, Trinity-street, Woolwich, licensed victualler—ISAAC GUNTON, Manica, Isle of Ely, grocer and draper—THOMAS HARRISON, 62, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, and Holly-cottage, West-end, Esher, Surrey, tailor and

church decorator—JAMES FLOOD, the younger, and CORNELIUS ROBERT SCHALLER, 11, Chancery-street, Middlesex Hospital, auctioneers, upholsterers, and valuers—THOMAS BALLS, 55, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, City, and 6, Belgrave-place, Tufnell-park-road, Upper Holloway, iron merchant and commission agent—JOHN JOSEPH DIAPER, not draper, as stated last Friday, Mansell Arms Tavern, Wimbledon, Surrey, victualler—GEORGE STANTON, late of 3, Marylebone-street, St. James's, now of 5, Torian-lane, Kentish-town, woolen draper—DANIEL DAVIES, James-street, Butedocks, Cardiff, Glamorgan, provision and general dealer—COLLETT HARRISON, Liverpool, wine merchant.

**SCOTCH BANKRUPTCIES.**—JAMES WATT, Glasgow, outfitter and merchant—JOHN MORRISON, Dunblane, builder and contractor—JAMES TULLIS, 71, Rose-street, Hutchesontown, Glasgow, builder.

Friday, April 19.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**—WILLIAM SMITH SLATER, Chester and Liverpool, timber merchant—ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Kingston-upon-Hull.

**BANKRUPT.**—JOHN LAWRENCE HARVEY, Chichester-place, King's-cross, draper—GEORGE FREDERICK PARSONS, Canning-place, Kentonville, Jeweller—JAMES FOAL, Yeovil, glover and grocer—JOHN GODFREY, late of Taunton, now of Crech, Saint Michael, Somersetshire, coachmaker—WILLIAM SCROFIELD, Romilly, Chester, coal dealer—SAMUEL THOMAS, Wigan, Lancashire, cabinet maker—WILLIAM OOSTON YOUNG, Liverpool, merchant—ROBERT THOMPSON, otherwise ROBERT THOMAS, Croydon, pastrycook—EDMUND FOLKARD, Drury-lane, grocer—JAMES FREDERICK BENJAMIN LEWIS STRIFFLER and ARTHUR ALGER, Inworth, millwrights—JOHN ROBERT, Holyhead, ship builder.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—HUGH COLQUHOUN Main-street, Gorbals, Glasgow grocer—HERMANN KALISCH, Glasgow, merchant—JAMES KELT, Glasgow, tailor and clothier.

## Commercial Affairs.

## MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

London, Friday Evening, April 18, 1856.

The English Funds continue to manifest great firmness. The Bank of England as yet shows no sign of relaxing the rates of discount. Money is still scarce, and the heavy speculative purchases for a rise have to pay an enormous per centage for carrying over their accounts.

The first half-monthly settlement in Shares took place at the commencement of the week. A failure took place to a very small amount, and that will be settled probably before another account; but it has had the effect of depressing the Foreign Stocks. Mexican, Spanish, and Sardinian find buyers. Turkish Six-and-a-half and the Four-and-a-half are very firm, and well held.

The prices of French and Belgian lines are lower. Unless there is some relief to the "inequity" of our Gallic friends on the Paris Bourse, there must be a tremble in all foreign lines. Crosses himself could not stand the frightful rates that the Paris "Bulls" have to pay for continuations. Great Westerns of Canada are 26½, ex dividend per share—i.e., 25 per cent. premium on the original share; and the increasing traffic returns, coupled with the increasing prosperity of Canada, warrants the high price. With a two or three years peace, we shall see the shares at 100 per cent. premium.

The heavy Shares in our English Market are firm—no great amount of business doing; the same applies to Caledonian, Great Northern, and Dovers. In Great Northern there is a tendency to improve. Amongst the new schemes the High Commercial Railway is at a premium; Lombard-Venetian as high as 4½ premium—but this premium cannot last; Pernambuco, 14 premium; Carmaux Toulouse Coal and Railway still at a premium, but doomed to fall.

In the Mining Markets there has been but little business. Coburn Copper and St. John del Rey are flatter; Hort Bowens much better. Sortridge Consols are still flat. English Mines, indeed, generally are much neglected—even the dividend paying mines. Crystal Palace Shares are nearly the same.

There is throughout all the Markets an undefined nervous feeling—so many breakers ahead—a more than probable dissolution of Parliament—a crisis monetary or political, or perhaps both, combined at Paris—and the Loan, the extent of which is still unknown—are causes which prevent speculators having their full swing.

In East Indian Railway Investments there have been very large purchases this week.

Aberdeen, 26½; Bristol and Exeter, 89½; Caledonian, 61½; Chester and Holyhead, 184½; East Anglian, 17½; Eastern Counties, 94½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 61½; Great Northern, 94½; Ditto, A stock, 79½; Ditto, B stock, 124½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), —; Great Western, 61½; Lancashire and Carlisle, 70½; Ditto, Thirds, 67½; Ditto, new Thirds, 54½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 80½; London and Blackwall, —; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 133½; London and North Western, 161½; Ditto South Ditto, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Metropolitan, 4½; Midland, 75½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 41½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 141½; North British, 35½; Great Northern (Berwick), 78½; Ditto Extension, —; Ditto, Great North Eastern purchase, —; Ditto, Leeds, —; Ditto, York, —; North Staffordshire, 64½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 28½; Scottish Central, 104½; Scottish Midland, 74½; South Devon, 13½; South Eastern (Dover), 73½; South Wales, 71½; Vale of Neath, 192½; West Cornwall, 64½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½; Eastern of France, Paris and Strasbourg, 42½; East Indian, 291½; Ditto Extension, 23½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 74½; Great Central of France, 22½; Great Indian Peninsula, 22½; Luxembourg, 64½; Great Western of Canada,

26½; Namur and Liege, 74½; Northern of France, 149½; Paris and Lyons, 57½; Paris and Orleans, —; Sambre and Meuse, 143½; Western and N.W. of France, 354½; Agua Fria, —; Brazil Imperial, 24½; Cacao, —; St. John del Rey, 25½; Coburn Copper, 64½; Colonial Gold, —; Great Polgoth, 1½; Great Wheel, Vor, 1½; Linars, 74½; Lusitanian, 1½; Nouveau Monde, 1½; Pontigbaud, —; Port Philip, 1½; Santiago de Cuba, 2½; South Australian, 2½; United Mexican, 34½; Waller, 1½.

## CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, April 18, 1856.

The arrivals of wheat have been very moderate. The trade during the week has been very quiet. The supply of barley continues trifling, and Monday's prices are fully maintained. There has been a fair arrival of oats, but as the supply is not in excess of the demand, prices are stationary. Very few cargoes have appeared off the coast; two cargoes of said Wheat have been sold at 37s. 6d. and 38s., and one of Kalafat at 55s. cost, freight and insurance. Several arrived cargoes of beans have been sold at 26s. and 26½. cost freight and insurance.

## BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Bank Stock .....	212½	214	214	213½	214	214
3 per Cent. Reduced ..	91½	91½	91½	91½	92	92½
3 per Cent. Con. An. ..	93½	93	92½	93	93½	93½
Consols for Account ..	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
New 3 per Cent. An. ..	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
New 2½ per Cent. ....	77	77	77	77	77	77½
Long An. 1850 ....	34	34	34	34	34	34
India Stock .....	22	22	22	22	22	22½
Ditto Bonds, £1000 ....	—	—	—	—	—	8 dis
Ditto, under £1000. ....	—	—	—	—	—	3 dis. 8 dis
Ex. Bills, £1000. ....	3 dis.	1 dis.	4 dis.	4 dis.	1 dis.	3 dis
Ditto, £500. ....	2 dis.	—	—	4 pm.	1 dis.	—
Ditto, Small .....	5 pm.	3 dis.	par.	1 pm.	par.	3 dis

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds .....	101	Portuguese 4 per Cent.	—
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents	61	Russian Bonds, 5 per	—
Chilian 6 per Cent. ....	104	Cents .....	105
Chilian 3 per Cent. ....	70	Russian 4½ per Cent. ....	96
Dutch 2½ per Cent. ....	63	Spanish .....	43½
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif	95	Spanish Committee Cert.	—
Equador Bonds .....	—	of Comp. not fun. ....	—
Mexican Account .....	23	Turkish 6 per Cent. ....	94½
Peruvian 4½ per Cent. ....	79	Turkish New, 4 ditto. ....	102
Portuguese 4 per Cent.	—	Venezuela, 4½ per Cent.	—

## ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE. — Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

This Evening the performances will commence with *STILL WATERS RUN DEEP*, as performed before the Queen at Windsor Castle. John Hillman, Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mrs. Hector Sternhold, Mrs. Stirling. To conclude with the Fairy Extravaganza of *THE DISCREET PRINCESS*; or, *The Three Glass Daffs*. Principal characters by Messrs F. Robson, Emery, Danvers, H. Cooper, White, Clifton, Coney, Franks, Misses Torman, Marston, Mac-kell, Stephens, Maynard, and Julia St. George.

## DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

4, Coventry-street, Leicester-square. Open (for gentlemen only) from Ten till Ten, containing upwards of one thousand models and preparations, illustrating every part of the human frame in health and disease, the race of men, &c. Lectures delivered at Twelve, Two, Four, and Half-past Seven, by Dr. G. Sexton, F.R.G.S.; and a new and highly-interesting Series of Lectures is now in course of delivery by Dr. Khan, at Half-past Eight every evening.—Admission, 1s.

## SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER

WATER. Having leased the Holy Well Spring at Malvern, renowned for its purity, J. S. and Co. can now produce a SELTZER WATER with all the CHEMICAL and MEDICINAL properties which have rendered the Nassau Spring so celebrated. They continue manufacturing SODA, MAGNESIA and POTASS WATERS, ALEX. MONADE, at LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, and DERBY.

Every Bottle is protected by a Red Label bearing their signature.

## HAIR DESTROYER, 1, LITTLE QUEEN-STREET, HIGH HOLBORN.

ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY, for removing effectually superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms, and hands, without the slightest injury to the skin. A. R. will warrant it not to irritate the flesh in the smallest degree, and the hair to be entirely destroyed.—Sold in bottles, at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; or applied at the Hair Dyeing Establishment as above. Forwarded for stamps, free by post, eight extra.

**SISAL CIGARS, SISAL CIGARS, at GOOD.**  
RICH'S Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores (established 1790), 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square.—Box, containing 14 fine Sisal Cigars, for 1s. 3d. post free, six stamps extra; 10, containing 100, 12s. 6d. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich." A large stock of the most approved Brands.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS**  
To England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

Strong Congou Teas, 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d.

A general Price Current is published every month, containing all the advantages of the London markets, and is sent free by post on application.

**SUGARS ARE SUPPLIED AT MARKET PRICES.**  
TEAS and COFFEES to the value of 40s. or upwards sent carriage free to any railway station or market town in England.

**THE COMMISSION TEA COMPANY,**  
No. 35, KING WILLIAM STREET, near LONDON-BRIDGE.

Established 1823.  
**BANKERS.**—The Commercial Bank of London.  
**RESIDENT PROPRIETOR.**—Mr. John Voce Moore.  
The Company are one of the oldest firms in the City of London, and have for nearly thirty-three years been distinguished by the excellence, cheapness, and purity of their Teas and Coffees.

They supply families properly introduced to them, or who can give them any respectable reference, upon the best trade terms, in parcels of any size exceeding 1lb. weight.

Teas, when desired, are packed in 10lb., 14lb., and 20lb. canisters, without extra charge; and £3 value (including Coffee) forwarded carriage paid.

Good to Strong Congou Tea .. 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.  
Fine to very fine Pekoe Souchong 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. "

Very Choice Souchong .. .. 4s. 0d. "  
Good Ceylon Coffee .. .. 1s. 0d. "

Fine Costa Rica .. .. 1s. 2d. "  
The finest Mocha, old and very choice .. 1s. 6d. "

For the convenience of their customers, the Company supply Sugars and Colonial Produce at a small per centage on import prices.

Monthly Price Circular free.

**THE COMMISSION TEA COMPANY.**

85, King William-street, near London-bridge.

**DR. DE JONGH'S**

**LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.**

Prescribed with complete confidence and the greatest success by the Faculty for its purity, speedily and uniformly efficiency, entire freedom from nauseous flavour, and marked superiority over every other variety, in the treatment of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

**EXTRACTS FROM SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—**

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"The Oil corresponds in all its characters with that named 'Iulie Brune' and described as the best variety in the masterly treatise of Dr. de Jongh. From my investigations, I have no doubt of its being a pure and unadulterated article."

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"So great is my confidence in the article, that I usually prescribe it in preference to any other, in order to make sure of obtaining the remedy in its purest and best condition."

Sold by ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, Strand, London, Dr. de Jongh's sole British Consignees, and by many respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

Half-pints (10 ounces), 2s. 6d.; Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 9d.; Quarts (40 ounces), 9s. IMPERIAL MEASURE.

**CAUTION.**—Each bottle is sealed with a stamped metallic capsule, and bears beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature. ALL OILS OFFERED AS DR. DE JONGH'S, OR AS OF THE SAME KIND, WITHOUT SUCH MARKS, ARE FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

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**TRIESEMAR.**—On the 29th of May, 1855, an Injunction was granted by the High Court of Chancery, and on the 11th of June following was made perpetual, against Joseph Franklin and others, to restrain them, under a penalty of £1,000, from imitating this medicine, which is protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Trieseemar, No. 1, is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhoea, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., and its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood, and old age; and to those persons who are prevented entering the married state from the results of early errors it is invaluable. Trieseemar, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capaldi and cubers have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Trieseemar, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the saraparilla in the world cannot remove. Trieseemar, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.—Trieseemar, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are sold in tin cases, price 11s., or four cases in one for 33s., which cures the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the saraparilla in the world cannot remove. Trieseemar, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are sold in tin cases, price 11s., or four cases in one for 33s., which cures the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the saraparilla in the world cannot remove. Trieseemar, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are sold in tin cases, price 11s., or four cases in one for 33s., which cures the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the saraparilla in the world cannot remove.

**ELASTIC SUPPORTING BELTS.** of the same beautiful Fabric as POPE and PLANT'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS for Varicose Veins, for Ladies' use, before and after accouchement, are admirably adapted for giving adequate support, with extreme lightness—a point little attended to in the comparatively clumsy contrivances and fabrics hitherto employed.

Instructions for measurement and prices on application, and the articles sent by post from the manufacturers, POPE and PLANT, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall mall, London.

**BUY of the MAKERS.—BRUSHES, COMBS,** and BROOMS of every description, whether for the dressing-table, household, or stable use, thirty per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, at the Manufacturers, J. and J. WITHERS, 35, Tottenham-court-road (opposite Bedford-street, Bedford-square).—Warranted tooth brushes, 3d.; superior toilet, 4d.; the best that can be made, 6d., each.—N.B. The lowest price asked, and no abatement.

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**ONE THOUSAND BEDSTEADS to choose** from.—HEAL and SON have just erected extensive premises, which enable them to keep upwards of 1,000 Bedsteads in stock, 150 of which are fixed for inspection, comprising every variety of Brass, Wood, and Iron, with Chintz and Damask Furnitures complete. Their new warehouses also contain an assortment of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, which comprises every requisite, from the plainest Japanese Deal for Servants' rooms, to the newest and most tasteful designs in Mahogany and other Woods. The whole warranted of the soundest and best manufacture.

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**THE well-known reputation of READ'S** ENGINES, Machines, and Syringes, has led to the nefarious practice of placing cards in shop windows, with the words "READ'S PATENT" upon Syringes of the Very Commonest Description.

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**ONE HUNDRED SETS OF DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,** of superior style and workmanship. TELESCOPE DINING TABLES from 3 guineas to 30. CHAIRS, in Morocco, Hair-Cloth, and Rose, from 12s. 6d. to 2 guineas.

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**THE PATENT PNEUMATIC PALATE**

**FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.**

**MESSRS. MOGGGRIDGE and DAVIS,** Surgeon-Dentists to the Royal Family, 13, Old Burlington-street, Bond-street, Patentees of the self-sustaining principle of fixing Artificial Teeth, and Inventors of the Pneumatic Palate, continue to supply their inimicable inventions, which, copying nature, obviate the necessity of the unsightly fastenings which, while laughing or speaking, have hitherto betrayed the wearers of Artificial Teeth. This invention renders the articulation clear and distinct, and the unpleasant whistling so long complained of, impossible.

To all public speakers, whether in the senate, in the pulpit, at the bar, or on the stage, teeth, real or artificial, are a sine qua non. Without them the graces of eloquence are lost, and the powers of oratory very much diminished.

Their improvements in fixing artificial teeth have been noticed with high approbation by the *Times*, *Post*, *Morning Herald*, *Morning Chronicle*, and all the other leading journals of Europe, and their numerous specimens have excited the greatest admiration of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of England and the principal cities of the continent, who constantly favour them with their distinguished recommendations, and who consider their system to be greatly superior to any in use by our members of the profession, as by it the greatest possible firmness and security in the mouth is attained, and the patient enabled to properly perform the important operation of mastication, which is most essential to health, and without which the stomach cannot duly fulfil its functions.

**MESSRS. MOGGGRIDGE and DAVIS,**

**SURGEON-DENTISTS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY,**

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**HEALTHY and LUXURIOUS BED.**—The Patent RHIOCLINE, or EASY SPRING BED, yields an equal, gentle, and grateful support and rest to all parts of the body, is remarkably cleanly, and so freely ventilated that even in long illnesses it cannot become heated or unwholesome, and is indeed for comfort and health superior to the air, water, or any other bed. Price 50s. and upwards. The "Portable Rhiocline," forming instantaneously either a settee, couch, or bed, is invaluable to an invalid. Price 25 10s.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S** show of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, Metallic Couches and Chairs, is the most extensive in existence.

Children's cots, from 17s to 100s; portable bedsteads, 12s 6d; iron bedsteads, with patent joints, from 15s to 340s; brass bedsteads, 67s to 500s; camp stools, 11s 6d each; chairs, 15s; chair bedsteads, from 11s 6d to 100s.

**THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.**

The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced twenty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

Fiddle Thread or Old Silver Brunswick King's Pattern. Pattern. Pattern.

Table Spoons and Forks per dozen .. 35s. .... 42s. .... 60s. Dessert ditto and ditto .. 30s. .... 35s. .... 42s. Tea ditto .. 18s. .... 21s. .... 30s.

Ten and Coffee Sets, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of replating done by the patent process.

**CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL NOT PLATED.**

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Table Spoons and Forks, per dozen .. 12s. .. 25s. .. 30s. Dessert ditto and ditto .. 10s. .. 21s. .. 25s. Tea ditto .. 8s. .. 11s. .. 12s.

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**GASOLIERS in GLASS or METAL.**—

The increasing use of gas in private houses has induced WILLIAM S. BURTON to collect from the various manufacturers in bronze or bright metal as well as in glass all that is new and choice in Gaseliers, Brackets, Pendants, and adapted to every sort of dwelling-room, office, or passages, as well as to have some designed expressly for him; these are ON SIXTEEN LARGES, and present, for novelty, variety, and purity of taste, an unequalled assortment. They are marked in plain figures, at prices proportionate with those which have tended to make his Establishment the largest and most remarkable in the kingdom—viz., from 12s 6d to £22.

His stock of Modérateur Lamps is the newest and largest in existence, ranging from 6s each to £2 6s.

Pure Colza Oil, 4s 8d per gall. Palmers' Candles, 8d per lb.

The alterations and additions to these extensive premises (already by far the largest in Europe), which occupied the whole of last year, are of such a character that the entire of EIGHT HOUSES is devoted to the display of the most magnificent stock of GENERAL HOUSE IRONMONGERY (including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated Goods, Baths, Brushes and Turnery, Lamps and Gaseliers, Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Bedding), so arranged in Sixteen Large Show Rooms as to afford to parties furnishing facilities in the selection of goods that cannot be hoped for elsewhere.

Illustrated catalogues sent (per post) free.

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Established A.D. 1820.

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**RESISTING SAFES** (non conducting and vapourising), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840, 51, 54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder-proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no safe is secure).

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**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so often harmful in its effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep.

A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.,** for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. Postage, 6d.

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**NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.**

President—Lieut. Gen. Sir R. J. HARVEY, C.B.  
 Secretary—Sir Samuel Bignold, M.P.  
 This Society in 47 years has issued 39,344 life policies.  
 Paid in claims upwards of £4,431,044, and assigned  
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 The accumulations now amount to nearly £2,200,000.  
 Its premiums are lower than those of most companies,  
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 For prospectuses apply at Surrey-street, Norwich, and 6,  
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**UNITED MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 34, Charing-cross, London.**

Policies indispensible.  
 No charge for Policy Stamps.  
 Whole profits divided annually.  
 Assurances on the strictly mutual principle.  
 Invalid lives assured at equitable rates.  
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 A LIBERAL SYSTEM OF LOAN in connexion with  
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 The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE COLERIDGE.  
 The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE ERLE.  
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 CHARLES PURTON COOPER, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., F.R.S.  
 GEORGE CAPRON, Esq.

Examples of the Bonus upon Policies declared to the 31st  
 December, 1854:—

Date of Policy	18th March, 1845	24th April, 1845	7th Nov. 1845
Age at Entry	30	42	51
Annual Prem.	£25 7 6	£35 16 8	£40 8 4
Sum Assured	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Bonus Added	137 10 0	184 0 0	211 10 3

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A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 4s PER WEEK,  
 IN CASE OF INJURY BY  
 ACCIDENT OF ANY DESCRIPTION,  
 or the sum of  
 £1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH,  
 may be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy  
 in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.  
 A weekly Allowance of Fifteen Shillings for Injury, or  
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NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.  
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RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured  
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 WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.  
 Railway Passengers Insurance Company,  
 Empowered by a Special Act of Parliament,  
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